



Federal Bureau of Investigation

Freedom of Information / Privacy Acts

Release

Subject: GERMAN AMERICAN BUND

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. F. A. Lamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

AR:DM

July 18, 1939

11:40 A. M.

German American Bond - General

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Mr. Dalton called with reference to [redacted] who it is recalled has requested that the Bureau pay him the amount of \$100.00 in connection with information furnished concerning the German propaganda and related matters in the United States. Mr. Dalton stated they have been unable to cut the fee down and that they will probably have to pay him \$100.00. I told him to pay him the money and to get a receipt from [redacted] showing this is in full payment of information furnished the Bureau.

Agent [redacted] advised during the same telephone call that there is planned for July 20, 1939, a WPA stoppage throughout the country. This has been furnished by informants in the New York office. There is also information contained in the Federated Press release that the Workers Alliance through David Lasser has communicated with Herbert Benjamin, second in command of Workers Alliance, to cancel the general stoppage order. The information indicates that all WPA workers are to go to a designated point where they will have an opportunity to hear tens of thousands of WPA workers express their opinion as to anti-labor and anti-American legislation. Apparently there will be no general stoppage.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen
A. ROSEN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5 JCL/c
935992/936837

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

102-1-X51

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 20 1939
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
WATSON
WILLIAMS
WYATT
NEASE
GANDY

51 SEP 6 1945

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

KRM: CJ

~~61-7501~~ ~~131~~

103-1-X52

July 25, 1939

RECORDED & INDEXED

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE

RE: GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND;
REGISTRATION - AGENTS
OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS

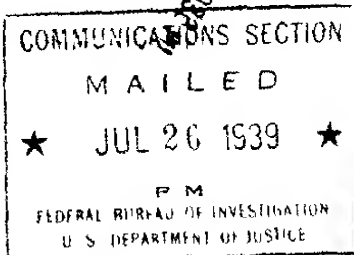
The Bureau has recently been advised that the official organ of the German-American Bund, the *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter*, prints extensively news items made available in Germany by the *Nationalistische Sozialist Partei Korrespondence*. This service is popularly referred to as the N.S.K. I am advised that there is very likely in existence a German law passed under the National Socialist Regime providing that the N.S.K. service is the official press service of the National Socialist Party and is to be used only by subsidiaries of that Party.

I bring this matter to your attention in the thought that you may desire to cause some research to be conducted disclosing the identity of such a law in the event that this may prove to be one means of showing that the German-American Bund is acting as an Agent of a Foreign Principal.

My attention has also been directed to the possible existence of a law passed under the National Socialist Regime in Germany to the effect that orders of the National Socialist Party have the full force and effect of law, the purpose of this rule being to bring about the unity of the Party and the government within the Third Reich.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5 Jclmc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

KRM:CJ
61-7591

July 21, 1939

Time -
9:22 A. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: ⁶GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND; - *Re. ...*
REGISTRATION ACT

At this time Special Agent of the
New York office called me. All of the information of im-
portance is contained in the attached memorandum to Mr.
Rogge.

b7C

Respectfully,

KRM
K. R. McIntire.

RECORDED

102-1-X52
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 23 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5 Jclmc

KPM:GJ
61-7501

July 31, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE

RE: GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND;
REGISTRATION - AGENTS
OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS

The following item appeared in the official organ of the German-American Bund, the *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter*, Volume 5, No. 4, dated July 20, 1939:

RECORDED & INDEXED

102-1-X53

"For some time past the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION has tried to discover a connecting link between the paper and the German authorities with no justification for its suspicions that any such connection exists. Because the paper UNSOLICITEDLY receives news sheets from abroad on matters interesting to former German subjects, it has had to submit to a form of INQUISITORIAL INVESTIGATION WHICH, TO SAY THE LEAST, IS INTERFERENCE OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The paper does not pay for the information and has no contract with any foreign news agencies, and for the most part prints its own comments on domestic questions. Its foreign news is mainly printed in the form of editorials, free contributions and interpretation of news appearing in the metropolitan papers.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. McIntire _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sears _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Q. Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

IF THE PAPER CONTINUES PUBLISHING NEWS FROM GERMAN SOURCES, WHETHER IN THE FORM OF COMMUNICATIONS OR SELECTIONS FROM CLIPPING SERVICES IS TO SUBJECT IT TO OFFICIAL SUSPICION AND THEREBY BRING IT UNDER THE SAME VIGILANCE EXERCISED TO DISCOVER THE SOURCES OF THE METROPOLITAN PRESS IN PRINTING NEWS FROM FOREIGN SOURCES? THE BRITISH HAVE APPROPRIATED MILLIONS FOR PROPAGANDA IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE U. S. IT IS HARDLY PROBABLE THAT A PORTION OF THESE MILLIONS WILL FAIL TO FIND ITS WAY INTO THE POCKETS OF SOME OF THE LEADING PUBLISHERS. WHY THEN SHOULD THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION PICK ON A MINOR AND SPARE THE AGENTS?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5 Jcm/c

MR. STANTON
MR. STANTON
MR. STANTON

Memorandum for Mr. Rogge

- 2 -

July 31, 1939

I thought this item would be of interest to Judge George P. Jones in view of the fact that the *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter* reprints extensively items appearing in newspapers printed in Germany.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

EWR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

GJS:RAA
65-381

August 2, 1939.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

RE: GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

In connection with the above investigation, and particularly with the matter of the law establishing the unity of the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP), attention is invited to the book, "The German Reich and Americans of German Origin," a copy of which was submitted to the Bureau and which quotes the law in German and in English on page 8 and the insert facing page 8. This same book contains a number of other documents which seem to have considerable bearing on the subject matter of this investigation.

Special Agent [redacted] of this office communicated with the publishers, The Oxford University Press, to inquire as to who might be communicated with regarding this publication and was referred to a [redacted] the Secretary to [redacted] of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in this city. Agent [redacted] communicated with [redacted] and was by her referred to [redacted] who, it should be noted, is one of the sponsors of this volume. [redacted] stated that they, the sponsors, had accumulated no additional information, but had inserted in the book those documents which they believed would show most clearly the picture they wanted to present of the relationship between the German Reich and the Germans in this country.

b7C

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth

P. E. FOXWORTH
Special Agent in Charge

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KRM:CJ

~~62-7561-140~~
102-1-155

August 17, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: GERMAN-AMERICAN BOND;
REGISTRATION - AGENTS
OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS

Dear Sir:

The Detroit office is hereby instructed to comply with the suggestions contained in the letter of the New York office to the Bureau, dated August 7, 1939, copies of which were forwarded to the Detroit office.

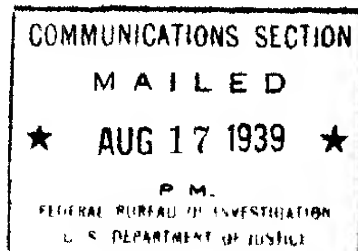
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - Detroit

Mr Tolson _____
Mr Nathan _____
Mr E. A. Tamm _____
Mr Clegg _____
Mr Coffey _____
Mr Egan _____
Mr Glavin _____
Mr Crowl _____
Mr Harbo _____
Mr Lawler _____
Mr McIntire _____
Mr Rosen _____
Mr Sears _____
Mr Nichols _____
Mr Tamm _____
Mr Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

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DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5 JCMC



KRM
SP5 JCMC

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

65-381
GJS:HD

August 7, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND - General
REGISTRATION ACT.

Dear Sir:

The attention of the Bureau is invited to the report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan July 21, 1939, entitled; -"FRITZ KUHN; PERJURY; IMMIGRATION; NATURALIZATION."

b7C

From this report it would appear that Agent [redacted] has interviewed a number of people and contemplates other interviews in connection with the matter he has under investigation, which people might very well be able to throw some light on the question of the relationship of the GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND to principals in Germany particularly the Nazi party (NSDAP) and the Association for Germans Abroad (VDA).

b7C

It is respectfully requested that the Bureau give consideration to the advisability of requesting the Detroit Office to carry this inquiry further than the matter of questioning FRITZ KUHN'S alleged auto theft and similar matters, and to go into the question of the relationship of the original organization THE FRIENDS OF THE NEW GERMANY, and the GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND to any principals in Germany.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc: Detroit -2.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5JCM

102-1-55

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 8 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TWO ONE

KRM: CJ
61-7591

August 10, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE

RE: GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND;
REGISTRATION - AGENTS
OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS

The following are quotations taken from a pamphlet issued in the German language styled "Zehn Jahre Deutsche Jugend in U.S.A.," translated as "Ten Years German Youth in U.S.A." This pamphlet is published by the A. V. Publishing Corporation, which prints the "Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter," the official organ of the German-American Bund. Page 1, column 2 has a "Felicitation and Exhortation" by Wilhelm Kunze, who signs himself "Kommissarischer Landes-Jugendfuehrer." The quotation states:

"We have always known that our folkdom (Volkstum) in America still has the right courage of life and only had to be shaken awake by the spirit of an Adolf Hitler in order to be able to resist with German thoroughness and striking strength the undermining forces of the enemies of all free peoples!"

Page 3 of the said pamphlet has an unsigned article in German which consists of a "History of the America-Germans," states in the second paragraph:

"May it be our motto.....to shape the future of this country in such a form which we consider best...."

Communications Section of this article states:

"Only with the victory of National Socialism in Germany the Germans of America found the faith in their future. Today the drums of America-German youth are beating and the bugles are blowing: America-Germanism awakes!"

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5 Jdmc

Mr Tolson _____
Mr Nathan _____
Mr E. A. Tamm _____
Mr Clegg _____
Mr Coffey _____
Mr Egan _____
Mr Glavin _____
Mr Crowl _____
Mr Harbo _____
Mr Lawler _____
Mr McIntire _____
Mr Rosen _____
Mr Sears _____
Mr Nichols _____
Mr Q. Tamm _____
Mr Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

See Report of
July 24-39

RECORDED & INDEXED

102-1-X56

AUG 14

TRD

8/10/39

Page 8 of the said pamphlet, column 1, contains an article under the subheading "The Girls' Division Makes its Appearance" and states that on April 29, 1934, at a youth celebration in New York the Girls' Division made its debut. The article states that the parents in the audience.....

"knew that we look up in heartfelt veneration and sincere faith to the great Fuehrer of our old homeland with the wish that God may bless his new work."

Page 14 of the said pamphlet contains excerpts from a letter to Junge Mannschaft from Eberhard Von Nasse. The article states that four of the original members of the Youth Division are now back in Germany - Ernst Neven, Heinz Ebel, Richard Ferneyer, Robert Vogel. The article states in part:

"We feel that a new Weltanschauung has begun to take shape among our German people which someday will be determining the political and economic development of the entire world. And thus we want to be pace-makers in this, our new homeland."

The article also states:

"From disgrace and misery a strong German nation has arisen which throws its shadow over the entire world and grasps us mightily. We may be citizens of this, our new homeland, and some day want to be counted among the best. But beyond that, we need not to forget the race to which we belong."

Nobody can forbid us to cultivate German folkdom (Volkstum). Not even if the world were full of devils. So help us God."

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, N. Y.

GJS:PS
65-381

August 14, 1939.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERMAN AMERICAN BUND. - General
Registration Act.

Dear Sir:

There is being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover, accompanied by a copy of this letter, copy of "THE NAZI DICTATORSHIP" by FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN, Ph.D., published in New York by ALFRED A. KNOPF, 1939. This deals with many angles of the Nazi dictatorship and its many ramifications, with some reference to the unity of party and government in Germany.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED
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102-1-X57
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 15 1939

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5 JCM/c

b7C

August 18, 1939

KRM: CJ
61-7561

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE

RE: GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND; - General
REGISTRATION - AGENTS
OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS

In connection with the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York City, June 14, 1939, in the matter FRITZ KUMM; PERJURY; IMMIGRATION; NATURALIZATION, I am transmitting herewith one copy of the translation of an article which appeared in German in the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, the official organ of the German-American Bund, for November 11, 1937. The article is styled "FOR OR AGAINST - BUT NO 'NEUTRAL.'" Another article so translated is styled "THE BLUE CANDLE," a copy of which is also attached. I am also submitting one copy of the "TRANSLATOR'S NOTE."

b7C

Very truly yours,

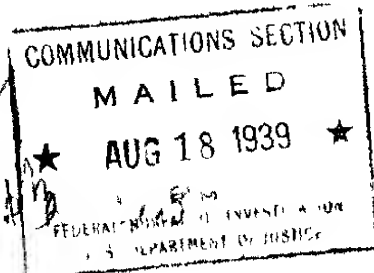
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

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102-1-158

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5 JCL/mc



(10)

11/10

- Tolson _____
- E. A. Tamm _____
- Clegg _____
- Coffey _____
- Egan _____
- Glavin _____
- Gurnea _____
- Lewis _____
- Mohr _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Gandy _____

KPM:GJ
61-7591

August 19, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE

RE: GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND; - 1
REGISTRATION - AGENTS
OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS

In connection with the above entitled matter I am transmitting herewith one photostatic copy of a pamphlet styled ~~"Die kulturelle Mission des Bundes Freunde des Neuen Deutschland in U.S.A. von Walter Kappe,"~~ ("The Cultural Mission of the League 'Friends of the New Germany' in the U. S. A." by Walter ~~Kappe~~). I am also furnishing you a photostatic copy of the translation of the same.

Very truly yours,

Mr Tolson _____ ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Mr Nathan _____ IS UNCLASSIFIED

Mr E. A. Tamm _____ DATE 11-16-01

Mr Clegg _____

Mr Coffey _____

Mr Egan _____

Mr Glavin _____

Mr Gurnea _____

Mr Harbo _____

Mr Lester _____

Mr McIntire _____

Mr Rosen _____

Mr Tracy _____

Mr Nease _____

Enclosure

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

★ AUG 19 1939 ★

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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&
INDEXED

102-1-X59

AUG 25

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

adm

envelope — 11-16-01 on SP5 Jdmc

ENCLOSURE

102-1 X 59

Die kulturelle Mission

des Bundes

*Freunde des
Neuen Deutschland*

in U. S. A.

von Walter Kappe



Die kulturelle Mission des Bundes „Freunde des Neuen Deutschland“ in U. S. A.

Von WALTER KAPPE

Der Bund „Freunde des Neuen Deutschland“ ist eine unabhängige Organisation deutschstämmiger Menschen in den Vereinigten Staaten.

Er sieht seine vornehmste Aufgabe darin, das Verständnis für die alte Heimat zu fördern und den deutschen Gedanken unter dem Deutschtum Amerikas zu verbreiten.

Der Bund wurde gegründet und wird heute getragen von deutschen Menschen, denen in diesen sturmbelegten Zeiten das Land ihrer Herkunft am Herzen liegt und die erfüllt sind von ihrer grossen Mission, Vertrauen, Ehrfurcht und Liebe zu erwecken für jenes Land, das unser aller Mutter ist, da es uns seine Wesensart, seine Sprache und Kultur geschenkt hat und dessen Kinder wir bleiben, mögen wir auch noch so weit fortziehen in die Welt hinaus.

Der Bund „Freunde des Neuen Deutschland“ ist entstanden durch den Nationalsozialismus in Deutschland. Er ist, ohne sich parteilich oder organisatorisch an die Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei oder eine ihrer Unterorganisationen zu binden, der Träger der nationalsozialistischen Weltanschauung in den Vereinigten Staaten.

Da der Bund keinerlei politische Ziele in diesem Lande verfolgt, muss ihm aufgrund der Verfassung der Vereinigten Staaten die Freiheit zugestanden werden, die man allen Weltanschauungen und Bekenntnissen zugesteht, soweit diese nicht im Widerspruch zu den Einrichtungen und Gesetzen des Landes stehen.

Der Nationalsozialismus ist keine Exportware; sein politisches Gedankengut erstreckt sich lediglich auf das im Programm der N. S. D. A. P. angestrebte Grossdeutschland; sein ideelles Gedankengut jedoch ist für alle deutschen Volksgenossen bestimmt, auch für die deutschen Menschen in U. S. A.

Der Nationalsozialismus als Weltanschauung lehrt, dass jegliche Kultur sich auf Blut und Rasse stützt, lehrt ferner, dass für ihn alle Menschen deutschen Stammes deutsche Volksgenossen sind, die, ganz gleich, welches ihre staatsbürgerlichen Bindungen zu anderen Staaten sind, zur grossen Schicksalsgemeinschaft aller Deutschen gehören.

Der Nationalsozialismus hat damit dem Auslandsdeutschtum eine einheitliche Weltanschauung gegeben, deren Fehlen in den letzten Jahrzehnten und Jahrhunderten gerade für das Auslandsdeutschtum unheilvolle Folgen gehabt hat.

Denn nirgends in der Welt kann das Auslandsdeutschtum bestehen und sich erhalten, wenn es ohne ein festes geistiges Band mit der Heimat ist.

In anderen Ländern sind heute die Auslandsdeutschen in den Auslandsorganisationen der N. S. D. A. P. zusammengefasst. In den Vereinigten Staaten gibt es diese Organisationen nicht. Das Deutschtum Amerikas gliedert sich nicht, wie in anderen Ländern, in geschlossene deutsche Kolonien, sondern hat sich, der Entwicklung dieses Landes entsprechend, mit den Einheimischen und Angehörigen anderer Nationalitäten vermischt.

Deshalb mussten auch alle Versuche, hier Ortsgruppen der N. S. D. A. P. ins Leben zu rufen, notgedrungen scheitern. An ihre Stelle trat der aus kleinen Anfängen und aus mehreren Vorläufern entstandene Bund

„FREUNDE DES NEUEN DEUTSCHLAND“.

der sich seine Stellung als Träger der Ideen des neuen Deutschland in einem zehnjährigen Kampf erobert hat.

Dieser Bund ist amerikanisch in seinem Aufbau und seinem Wirkungskreis, deutsch in seiner Sprache und seinem Charakter. Ihm ist vom Schicksal die grosse Aufgabe zugefallen, das zu erreichen, was alle deutschamerikanischen Organisationen im Zeitraum von 250 Jahren nicht erreicht haben, die

GEISTIGE ERNEUERUNG DES DEUTSCHTUMS.

Um dieses Ziel zu erreichen, ist es notwendig, mit veralteten Anschauungen über die Pflichten und Rechte des Deutschtums in U. S. A. aufzuräumen.

Zunächst müssen wir uns einmal klar werden, was wir sind: Deutsche oder Amerikaner.

Der Begriff Amerikaner ist kein Rassen- oder Volksbegriff wie der Begriff Deutscher.

Es gibt nur eine amerikanische Nation, kein amerikanisches Volk und keine amerikanische Rasse.

Der Begriff Deutscher bedeutet Angehöriger des deutschen Stammes, des deutschen Volkes. Er ist viel grösser als der Begriff „deutsche Nationalität“.

Die Deutschen, die deutscher Nationalität sind, heissen Reichsdeutsche.

Auch wir gehören zu den Auslandsdeutschen und zwar sind wir Amerika-Deutsche.

Wir sind also als Menschen deutschen Blutes und deutschen Stammes amerikanische Staatsbürger oder solche, die es werden wollen.

Wir haben unsere Pflichten gegenüber dem Staat und sind bereit, diese restlos zu erfüllen.

Der Staat gestattet uns in seiner Verfassung die Beibehaltung und die Pflege unseres kulturellen geistigen Eigenlebens, wir dürfen, falls wir den dafür geltenden Vorschriften entsprechen, deutsche Schulen haben, deutsche Kirchen gründen, deutsche Zeitungen lesen, deutsche Vereine organisieren.

Da alle Einwanderer freiwillig nach Amerika gekommen sind, kann man nicht erwarten, dass der Staat ein Interesse daran hat, nationale Minderheiten in seinem Lande zu schaffen, die sich absondern vom übrigen Teil; andererseits ist er grosszügig genug, die völkische Weiterentwicklung der einzelnen Volksgruppen nicht zu hemmen oder zu unterbinden.

Wir haben in diesem Lande alle Freiheit, die wir wollen; an uns selbst liegt es, sie auch auszunutzen.

Warum hat das Deutschtum Amerikas in den 250 Jahren seines Bestehens keine bleibenden kulturellen Leistungen aufzuweisen gehabt?

Warum ist die deutsche Sprache abgestorben mit denen, die sie ins Land trugen und hat sich nicht weitergepflanzt auf Kinder und Kindeskinde?

Der Gründe sind viele und es ist hier nicht Zeit und Raum, sie alle aufzuzählen; der Hauptgrund jedoch ist der, dass keine einheitliche Weltanschauung die Heimat und die Deutschen in Amerika miteinander verband.

Man war Preusse, Bayer, Schwabe, Plattdeutscher oder Süddeutscher, man war Katholik oder Protestant, Demokrat oder kaisertreu und schliesslich, ja ganz zu guter letzt, war man Deutscher. Aber nur bis man das zweite Bürgerpapier hatte, dann war man Amerikaner und schämte sich, deutsch zu sprechen. Und die Kinder verstanden kaum noch deutsch und schämten sich ihres deutschen Namens. Es gab auch Ausnahmen, doch in 90% aller Fälle war es so.

Aber weil es so war und 250 Jahre lang so gewesen ist, braucht man diesen Zustand nicht als unabänderlich hinzunehmen.

Wir haben die Aufgabe, kraft unserer neuen Weltanschauung diese jammervollen Zustände, diesen Selbstmord deutschen Volkstums aufzuhalten und eine neue geistige und kulturelle Grundlage für das Deutschtum Amerikas zu schaffen.

Und wir werden diese Aufgabe erfüllen, weil wir es unserem Volkstum schuldig sind.

Wir wissen, dass wir in der Erreichung dieser Aufgaben auf Gegnerschaft stossen werden. Aber nichts wird kampflos gewonnen und erst der Kampf macht dieses unser Leben lebenswert.

Wir wissen, dass wir in unserem eigenen Lager mit der Gegnerschaft derjenigen zu rechnen haben, die den gegenwärtigen Zustand beibehalten wollen, weil sie zu bequem und geistig zu träge sind, um eine Neuerung, die Opfer und den vollen Einsatz der Persönlichkeit verlangt, für wünschenswert zu erachten.

Wir ziehen uns ferner die Feindschaft derjenigen zu, die den gegenwärtigen Status beibehalten wollen, weil er ihnen persönliche Vorteile bringt.

Und schliesslich sind diejenigen gegen uns, die sich nach jahrelanger Mühe den Ruf der Prominenten angeeignet haben, deren Prominenz jedoch von uns nicht anerkannt wird, weil wir nur eine Prominenz kennen: *die des Kampfes, des Opfers und der Leistung.*

Schliesslich sind wir allen denen zuwider, denen wir zu scharf, zu dreist und zu jung sind. Man feindet uns an, weil wir nicht alle unsere Volksgenossen mit Glacehandschuhen anfassen, weil wir eine offene und manchmal derbe Sprache reden, vor allem aber, weil wir nicht zu Kompromissen geneigt sind und es nicht dulden, dass man das Deutschtum verkauft oder Kuhhandel mit ihm treibt.

Es gibt unter unseren eigenen Landsleuten sowohl Einzelpersonen als auch ganze Gruppen, die das Anwachsen des Bundes mit scheelen Augen ansehen, die im Stillen gewünscht haben, dass die Dickstein-Untersuchung uns das Rückgrat brechen würde und die heute sich mit dem Gedanken tragen, uns durch Schaffung einer Gegenorganisation zu erledigen.

Was für Pläne man auch immer gegen uns am grünen Tisch aushecken mag, sie werden ohne praktische Bedeutung sein, denn unseren Gegnern fehlt das, was wir als höchstes Gut besitzen, Opfer-sinn, Hingabe für eine hohe Sache, Disziplin und Kampfgeist.

Unsere Gegner werden immer nur einen bunt zusammengewürfelten Interessenhaufen darstellen, eine Gruppe von abgetakelten Offizieren ohne Heer, ein Tabakskollegium von verkalkten Generälen, solange wir unsere frische und gesunde Art bewahren.

Gegen uns stehen ferner die Feinde unseres Vaterlandes, Juden, Marxisten und die sogenannten Liberalen, die in uns eine Gefahr in sofern sehen, als wir ihr Ziel, die Vereinigten Staaten zum Schauplatz eines roten Bürgerkrieges zu machen, stören und ausserdem dem Boykott gegen Deutschland einen Gegenboykott entgegengesetzt haben.

Was sie auch immer gegen uns unternehmen, niemals werden sie uns vernichten können, denn unsere Weltanschauung ist die stärkere, wie das Beispiel unserer Heimat gezeigt hat.

*Gleichgültigkeit, Zaghaftigkeit, Trägheit des Herzens,
die Sucht zu kritisieren, unsere Besserwisserei.*

Diese Schwächen zuerst zu besiegen, soll unser erstes Ziel sein, denn: Sich selbst besiegen ist der schönste Sieg!

Kommen wir nun auf die geistige und kulturelle Mission des Bundes „Freunde des Neuen Deutschland“ zu sprechen, so muss uns eines klar sein:

Wir dürfen den Charakter einer Kampforganisation nun und nimmer verlieren, wenn wir mit unserer Mission Erfolg haben wollen.

Zweitens müssen wir das geistige Band zwischen uns und der alten Heimat nicht nur erhalten, sondern ganz bedeutend vertiefen.

Als wir unsere Bewegung hier in Amerika gründeten, da bekannten sich in unserer Heimat von über 60 Millionen Volksgenossen erst 800,000 zu der Idee Hitlers. Wir haben diese Idee wachsen sehen, bis sie durch immer neue Kämpfe zum Endsiege kam und die Macht ergriff. Wir haben das grosse deutsche Wunder erlebt, dass diese Bewegung nunmehr Gemeingut des ganzen Volkes geworden ist.

So müssen wir auch unsere Idee zum Gemeingut des gesamten Deutschtums von Amerika machen!

Was ist unsere Idee?

Wir wollen, dass sich die geistige Wiedergeburt des deutschen Volkes, wie sie sich in der alten Heimat offenbart hat, auch auf das Deutschtum Amerikas erstreckt.

Diese geistige Wiedergeburt äussert sich in dem Drang nach einer Zusammenfassung aller Deutschstämmigen unter einheitlicher Führung.

Wir wollen der deutschen Zerrissenheit, der deutschen Uneinigkeit ein für allemal ein Ende bereiten. Nicht der Verein mit seinem begrenzten Horizont und Wirkungskreis soll das Ziel unseres Strebens sein, auch nicht ein bunt zusammengewürfeltes Vereinsdeutschtum, sondern eine geschlossene Front, die zu Leistungen fähig ist.

Dabei ist unsere Tätigkeit keineswegs gegen das Wirken der Vereine gerichtet, solange diese auf wahrhaft deutschem Boden stehen. Jedoch das Hissen der deutschen Farben, mit dem so mancher Verein heute seine Zugehörigkeit zu uns dokumentieren will, genügt uns allein nicht.

Wir stellen höhere Anforderungen. Wir verlangen, dass die Vereine sich freiwillig der neuen Richtung anschliessen, dass auch sie dem neuen deutschen Gedanken Tor und Tür öffnen.

Wir wollen nichts überstürzen, wir wissen, dass eine Umstellung nur langsam vor sich gehen kann.

Sollte sie jedoch nicht erfolgen, so werden wir uns gezwungen sehen, alle Vereine, die sich dieser Aufgabe entziehen, und damit keine Existenzberechtigung mehr haben, auszulöschen aus dem Leben des Deutschtums.

Wir müssten dann selbst daran gehen, die Volksgemeinschaft in unserem Bunde dadurch herbeizuführen, dass wir eben Gesangsabteilungen und Sportsabteilungen, literarische Zirkel und Fachgruppen der Aerzte, Techniker und anderer Berufe schaffen.

Wie gesagt, das wäre unser letzter Weg, vorläufig wollen wir warten, dass die Vereine aus eigener Kraft den Anschluss an das neue Deutschland finden.

Ist die Einigung des Deutschtums vollzogen, ist eine starke Zentralorganisation geschaffen, können wir uns unserer nächsten Aufgabe zuwenden: der *Erhaltung der deutschen Sprache und Kultur durch Schaffung eigener Schulen.*

Bis dahin müssen wir dieses Ziel auf dem Wege über die durchaus notwendige und segensreiche Arbeit, der Jungenschaft, Mädchenschaft und Frauenschaft, sowie unserer Volkshochschulkurse weiter verfolgen.

Zur Vertiefung unserer Weltanschauung müssen wir im Bund uns durch ganze Vortragsserien über Fragen wie Rassenkunde, Geschichte, Kunst, Volkstumskunde und verwandter Gebiete weiterbilden.

Zur Verbreitung unserer Gedanken wie auch zur Förderung der Verständigung zwischen Amerika und Deutschland bedürfen wir einer eigenen Presse, denn das gedruckte Wort hat eine grössere Reichweite als das gesprochene. Schon heute liest man in 27,000 deutsch-amerikanischen Familien die „Deutsche Zeitung“; aber wir wollen, dass man sie einmal in 270,000 Familien lesen soll.

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Nicht die Interessen einzelner, sondern nur die der Gesamtheit sollen massgebend für uns sein.

Wir wollen die alten deutschen Tugenden, Ehrlichkeit und Treue, Glaube und Kämpfergeist zu neuem Leben erwecken.

Jeder einzelne soll der Gesamtheit gegenüber verantwortlich sein.

Das sind in grossen Zügen die Gesichtspunkte, unter denen wir das Deutschtum Amerikas einigen wollen, unter denen wir die grosse geistige und kulturelle Gemeinschaft aller Deutschstämmigen schaffen wollen.

Diese Gemeinschaft wird sich, da sie keinerlei politische Ziele verfolgt, niemals gegen das Land unserer Wahl richten, sondern wird im Gegenteil für Amerika nur von Nutzen sein, da sie eine Bereicherung des amerikanischen Lebens darstellt.

Indem der Bund seine Mitglieder und Anhänger auffordert, tätigen Anteil an der Entwicklung des Landes zu nehmen, ihre Stimme zum Wohle und Besten der Nation geltend zu machen, erfüllt er seine Pflicht voll und ganz, aber darüber hinaus ist er durch seine Gegnerschaft allen kommunistischen und pazifistischen Ideen gegenüber eine Stütze für jede amerikanische Regierung, welche die Interessen der Gesamtheit, der Nation, wahrnimmt und die Verfassung aufrecht erhält.

Wir haben uns diesen, unseren Zielen noch nicht in dem gewünschten Masse widmen können, weil wir in der Gegenwart in einem Abwehrkampf gegen Lüge und jüdische Hetze verwickelt sind, der vorläufig noch unsere gesamte Kraft erfordert.

Aber dieser Kampf ist es auch, der uns zu dem gemacht hat, was wir sind.

Wir sind der Sturmbahn des Deutschtums von U. S. A.

An uns ist die Welle der Verhetzung zerschellt, an uns hat sich die Brandung des Hasses gebrochen.

Wir haben es verhindert, dass man unseren Landsleuten in Amerika den Glauben an Deutschland nahm, indem wir die Lügen als solche und die Hetzer als solche entlarvt haben.

Ohne den Bund wäre bei dem zersplitterten Deutschtum, das zum grossen Teil noch unter jüdischer Führung stand, die Hetze letzten Endes doch von Erfolg gewesen.

Und wir haben uns im Kampf erprobt!

Mit allen nur erdenklichen Mitteln ist man gegen uns vorgegangen. Man hat unsere Liebe zu Deutschland als das Ergebnis bezahlter „Nazi-Propaganda“ hinzustellen versucht, man hat das Motiv unseres Handelns verdächtigt, man hat unsere Führer durch die lächerliche Dickstein-Untersuchung zu kompromittieren versucht, man hat uns von Rednerpulten und Kanzeln aus verdammt.

Und als das nichts nutzte, hat man unsere Versammlungen verboten, hat Rowdies und Gangsters gegen uns gehetzt, hat Spitzel und Provokateure in unsere Organisation gesandt.

Und als auch das nichts fruchtete, hat man versucht, uns von innen auszuhöhlen, durch Lügen- und Flüsterkampagnen gegen die Führer des Bundes und die Zeitung.

Aber auch dieses Manöver ist kläglich in sich zusammengebrochen.

Alle Angriffe haben uns nur noch stärker, noch entschlossener gemacht; neue Ortsgruppen und neue Mitglieder sind der Erfolg aller Bemühungen des Feindes.

Und mehr noch, wir haben uns die Achtung und Anerkennung grösster Teile des Deutschtums zugezogen.

Wo man uns noch vor Monaten über die Achsel angesehen hat, nimmt man uns heute ernst; wo man früher von uns und unseren Gedanken nichts wissen wollte, hat man sich heute auf unseren Boden gestellt.

Und wohin wir kamen, wir haben die Liebe zu Deutschland neu geweckt und die Achtung vor den deutschen Fahnen.

Mittler zu sein zwischen Deutschland und Amerika!

Lasst uns an diesen Programmpunkten festhalten, lasst sie uns verfolgen und ausbauen in unermüdlicher Arbeit, mit unerhörter Zähigkeit und niemals erschlaffender Tätigkeit, dann ist der Sieg unser.

Und für heute die Losung:

WIR KAPITULIEREN NICHT!

WIR STEHEN ZUR FAHNE!

UND WENN DIE WELT VOLL TEUFEL WAER!

ZU BEZIEHEN DURCH
BUNDESLEITUNG: EFDENDE
205 EAST 85th STR., NEW YORK, N. Y.
ODER:
EFDENDE: 2357 ROSCOE STR., CHICAGO, ILL.

Deutscher!

dein

Kampfblatt

die

Deutsche Zeitung

Die kulturelle Mission

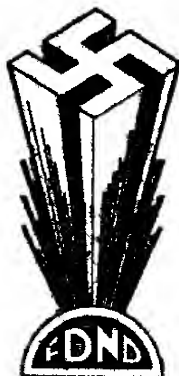
des Bundes

Freunde des

Neuen Deutschland

in U. S. A.

von Walter Kappe



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Enclosure

102-1-X59

Die kulturelle Mission des Bundes „Freunde des Neuen Deutschland“ in U. S. A.

Von WALTER KAPPE

Der Bund „Freunde des Neuen Deutschland“ ist eine unabhängige Organisation deutschstammiger Menschen in den Vereinigten Staaten.

Er sieht seine vornehmste Aufgabe darin, das Verständnis für die alte Heimat zu fördern und den deutschen Gedanken unter dem Deutschtum Amerikas zu verbreiten.

Der Bund wurde gegründet und wird heute getragen von deutschen Menschen, denen in diesen sturmbelegten Zeiten das Land ihrer Herkunft am Herzen liegt und die erfüllt sind von ihrer grossen Mission, Vertrauen, Ehrfurcht und Liebe zu erwecken für jenes Land, das unser aller Mutter ist, da es uns seine Wesensart, seine Sprache und Kultur geschenkt hat und dessen Kinder wir bleiben, mögen wir auch noch so weit fortziehen in die Welt hinaus.

Der Bund „Freunde des Neuen Deutschland“ ist entstanden durch den Nationalsozialismus in Deutschland. Er ist, ohne sich parteilich oder organisatorisch an die Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei oder eine ihrer Unterorganisationen zu binden, der Träger der nationalsozialistischen Weltanschauung in den Vereinigten Staaten.

Da der Bund keinerlei politische Ziele in diesem Lande verfolgt, muss ihm aufgrund der Verfassung der Vereinigten Staaten die Freiheit zugestanden werden, die man allen Weltanschauungen und Bekenntnissen zugesteht, soweit diese nicht im Widerspruch zu den Einrichtungen und Gesetzen des Landes stehen.

Der Nationalsozialismus ist keine Exportware, sein politisches Gedankengut erstreckt sich lediglich auf das im Programm der N. S. D. A. P. angestrebte Grossdeutschland; sein ideelles Gedankengut jedoch ist für alle deutschen Volksgenossen bestimmt, auch für die deutschen Menschen in U. S. A.

Der Nationalsozialismus als Weltanschauung lehrt, dass jegliche Kultur sich auf Blut und Rasse stützt, lehrt ferner, dass für ihn alle Menschen deutschen Stammes deutsche Volksgenossen sind, die, ganz gleich, welches ihre staatsbürgerlichen Bindungen zu anderen Staaten sind, zur grossen Schicksalsgemeinschaft aller Deutschen gehören.

Der Nationalsozialismus hat damit dem Auslandsdeutschtum eine einheitliche Weltanschauung gegeben, deren Fehlen in den letzten Jahrzehnten und Jahrhunderten gerade für das Auslandsdeutschtum unheilvolle Folgen gehabt hat.

Denn nirgends in der Welt kann das Auslandsdeutschtum bestehen und sich erhalten, wenn es ohne ein festes geistiges Band mit der Heimat ist.

In anderen Ländern sind heute die Auslandsdeutschen in den Auslandsorganisationen der N. S. D. A. P. zusammengefasst. In den Vereinigten Staaten gibt es diese Organisationen nicht. Das Deutschtum Amerikas gliedert sich nicht, wie in anderen Ländern, in geschlossene deutsche Kolonien, sondern hat sich, der Entwicklung dieses Landes entsprechend, mit den Einheimischen und Angehörigen anderer Nationalitäten vermischt.

Deshalb mussten auch alle Versuche, hier Ortsgruppen der N. S. D. A. P. ins Leben zu rufen, notgedrungen scheitern. An ihre Stelle trat der aus kleinen Anfängen und aus mehreren Vorläufern entstandene Bund

„FREUNDE DES NEUEN DEUTSCHLAND“

der sich seine Stellung als Träger der Ideen des neuen Deutschland in einem zehnjährigen Kampf erobert hat

Dieser Bund ist amerikanisch in seinem Aufbau und seinem Wirkungskreis, deutsch in seiner Sprache und seinem Charakter. Ihm ist vom Schicksal die grosse Aufgabe zugefallen, das zu erreichen, was alle deutschamerikanischen Organisationen im Zeitraum von 250 Jahren nicht erreicht haben, die

GEISTIGE ERNEUERUNG DES DEUTSCHTUMS.

Um dieses Ziel zu erreichen, ist es notwendig, mit veralteten Anschauungen über die Pflichten und Rechte des Deutschtums in U. S. A. aufzuräumen.

Zunächst müssen wir uns einmal klar werden, was wir sind: *Deutsche oder Amerikaner*

Der Begriff *Amerikaner* ist kein Rassen- oder Volksbegriff wie der Begriff *Deutscher*

Es gibt nur eine amerikanische Nation, kein amerikanisches Volk und keine amerikanische Rasse.

Der Begriff *Deutscher* bedeutet Angehöriger des deutschen Stammes, des deutschen Volkes. Er ist viel grösser als der Begriff „deutsche Nationalität“.

Die Deutschen, die deutscher Nationalität sind, heissen Reichsdeutsche.

Auch wir gehören zu den Auslandsdeutschen und zwar sind wir Amerika-Deutsche.

Wir sind also als Menschen, deutschen Blutes und deutschen Stammes amerikanische Staatsbürger oder solche, die es werden wollen.

Wir haben unsere Pflichten gegenüber dem Staat und sind bereit, diese restlos zu erfüllen.

Der Staat gestattet uns in seiner Verfassung die Beibehaltung und die Pflege unseres kulturellen geistigen Eigenlebens, wir dürfen, falls wir den dafür geltenden Vorschriften entsprechen, deutsche Schulen haben, deutsche Kirchen gründen, deutsche Zeitungen lesen, deutsche Vereine organisieren.

Da alle Einwanderer freiwillig nach Amerika gekommen sind, kann man nicht erwarten, dass der Staat ein Interesse daran hat, nationale Minderheiten in seinem Lande zu schaffen, die sich absondern vom übrigen Teil; andererseits ist er grosszügig genug, die volkische Weiterentwicklung der einzelnen Volksgruppen nicht zu hemmen oder zu unterbinden.

Wir haben in diesem Lande alle Freiheit, die wir wollen, an uns selbst liegt es, sie auch auszunutzen

Warum hat das Deutschtum Amerikas in den 250 Jahren seines Bestehens keine bleibenden kulturellen Leistungen aufzuweisen gehabt?

Warum ist die deutsche Sprache abgestorben mit denen, die sie ins Land trugen und hat sich nicht weitergepflanzt auf Kinder und Kindeskinde?

Der Gründe sind viele und es ist hier nicht Zeit und Raum, sie alle aufzuzählen, der Hauptgrund jedoch ist der, dass keine einheitliche Weltanschauung die Heimat und die Deutschen in Amerika miteinander verband.

Man war Preusse, Bayer, Schwabe, Plattdeutscher oder Süddeutscher, man war Katholik oder Protestant, Demokrat oder kaisertreu und schliesslich, ja ganz zu guter letzt, war man Deutscher. Aber nur bis man das zweite Bürgerpapier hatte, dann war man Amerikaner und schämte sich, deutsch zu sprechen. Und die Kinder verstanden kaum noch deutsch und schämten sich ihres deutschen Namens. Es gab auch Ausnahmen, doch in 90% aller Fälle war es so.

Aber weil es so war und 250 Jahre lang so gewesen ist, braucht man diesen Zustand nicht als unabänderlich hinzunehmen.

Wir haben die Aufgabe, kraft unserer neuen Weltanschauung diese jammervollen Zustände, diesen Selbstmord deutschen Volkstums aufzuhalten und eine *neue geistige und kulturelle Grundlage für das Deutschtum Amerikas zu schaffen.*

Und wir werden diese Aufgabe erfüllen, weil wir es unserem Volkstum schuldig sind.

Wir wissen, dass wir in der Erreichung dieser Aufgaben auf Gegnerschaft stossen werden. Aber nichts wird kampflos gewonnen und erst der Kampf macht dieses unser Leben lebenswert.

Wir wissen, dass wir in unserem eigenen Lager mit der Gegnerschaft derjenigen zu rechnen haben, die den gegenwertigen Zustand beibehalten wollen, weil sie zu bequem und geistig zu trage sind, um eine Neuerung, die Opfer und den vollen Einsatz der Personlichkeit verlangt, für wünschenswert zu erachten.

Wir ziehen uns ferner die Feindschaft derjenigen zu, die den gegenwertigen Status beibehalten wollen, weil er ihnen persönliche Vorteile bringt.

Und schliesslich sind diejenigen gegen uns, die sich nach jahrelanger Muhe den Ruf der Prominenten angeeignet haben, deren Prominenz jedoch von uns nicht anerkannt wird, weil wir nur eine Prominenz kennen. *die des Kampfes, des Opfers und der Leistung.*

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Diese Gemeinschaft wird sich, da sie keinerlei politische Ziele verfolgt, niemals gegen das Land unserer Wahl richten, sondern wird im Gegenteil für Amerika nur von Nutzen sein, da sie eine Bereicherung des amerikanischen Lebens darstellt.

Indem der Bund seine Mitglieder und Anhänger auffordert, tätigen Anteil an der Entwicklung des Landes zu nehmen, ihre Stimme zum Wohle und Besten der Nation geltend zu machen, erfüllt er seine Pflicht voll und ganz, aber darüber hinaus ist er durch seine Gegnerschaft allen kommunistischen und pazifistischen Ideen gegenüber *eine Stütze für jede amerikanische Regierung, welche die Interessen der Gesamtheit, der Nation, wahrnimmt und die Verfassung aufrecht erhält.*

Wir haben uns diesen, unseren Zielen noch nicht in dem gewünschten Masse widmen können, weil wir in der Gegenwart in einem Abwehrkampf gegen Lüge und jüdische Hetze verwickelt sind, der vorläufig noch unsere gesamte Kraft erfordert.

Aber dieser Kampf ist es auch, der uns zu dem gemacht hat, was wir sind.

Wir sind der Sturmbann des Deutschtums von U. S. A.

An uns ist die Welle der Verhetzung zerschellt, an uns hat sich die Brandung des Hasses gebrochen

Wir haben es verhindert, dass man unseren Landsleuten in Amerika den Glauben an Deutschland nahm, indem wir die Lügen als solche und die Hetzer als solche entlarvt haben.

Ohne den Bund wäre bei dem zersplitterten Deutschtum, das zum grossen Teil noch unter jüdischer Führung stand, die Hetze letzten Endes doch von Erfolg gewesen.

Und wir haben uns im Kampf erprobt!

Mit allen nur erdenklichen Mitteln ist man gegen uns vorgegangen. Man hat unsere Liebe zu Deutschland als das Ergebnis bezahlter „Nazi-Propaganda“ hinzustellen versucht, man hat das Motiv unseres Handelns verdächtigt, man hat unsere Führer durch die lächerliche Dickstein-Untersuchung zu kompromittieren versucht, man hat uns von Rednerpulten und Kanzeln aus verdammt.

Und als das nichts nutzte, hat man unsere Versammlungen verboten, hat Rowdies und Gangsters gegen uns gehetzt, hat Spitzel und Provokateure in unsere Organisation gesandt.

Und als auch das nichts fruchtete, hat man versucht, uns von innen auszuhöhlen, durch Lügen- und Flüsterkampagnen gegen die Führer des Bundes und die Zeitung.

Aber auch dieses Manöver ist klaglich in sich zusammengebrochen.

Alle Angriffe haben uns nur noch starker, noch entschlossener gemacht, neue Ortsgruppen und neue Mitglieder sind der Erfolg aller Bemühungen des Feindes.

Und mehr noch, wir haben uns die Achtung und Anerkennung grossster Teile des Deutschtums zugezogen.

Wo man uns noch vor Monaten über die Achsel angesehen hat, nimmt man uns heute ernst, wo man früher von uns und unseren Gedanken nichts wissen wollte, hat man sich heute auf unseren Boden gestellt.

Und wohin wir kamen, wir haben die Liebe zu Deutschland neu geweckt und die Achtung vor den deutschen Fahnen

Mittler zu sein zwischen Deutschland und Amerika!

Lasst uns an diesen Programmpunkten festhalten, lasst sie uns verfolgen und ausbauen in unermüdlicher Arbeit, mit unerhörter Zähigkeit und niemals erschlaffender Tätigkeit, dann ist der Sieg unser.

Und für heute die Losung:

WIR KAPITULIEREN NICHT!

WIR STEHEN ZUR FAHNE!

UND WENN DIE WELT VOLL TEUFEL WAER' !

ZU BEZIEHEN DURCH
BUNDLESLEITUNG: EFDENDE
205 EAST 85th STR., NEW YORK, N. Y.
ODER:
EFDENDE: 2337 ROSCOE STR., CHICAGO, ILL.

Deutscher!

dein

Kampfblatt

die

Deutsche Zeitung

61-7569-426

Die kulturelle Mission

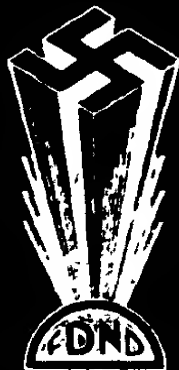
des Bundes

Freunde des

Neuen Deutschland

in U. S. A.

von Walter Kappe



Die kulturelle Mission des Bundes „Freunde des Neuen Deutschland“ in U. S. A.

Von WALTER KAPPE

Der Bund „Freunde des Neuen Deutschland“ ist eine unabhängige Organisation deutschstämmiger Menschen in den Vereinigten Staaten.

Er sieht seine vornehmste Aufgabe darin, das Verständnis für die alte Heimat zu fördern und den deutschen Gedanken unter dem Deutschtum Amerikas zu verbreiten.

Der Bund wurde gegründet und wird heute getragen von deutschen Menschen, denen in diesen sturmbelegten Zeiten das Land ihrer Herkunft am Herzen liegt und die erfüllt sind von ihrer grossen Mission, Vertrauen, Ehrfurcht und Liebe zu erwecken für jenes Land, das unser aller Mutter ist, da es uns seine Wesensart, seine Sprache und Kultur geschenkt hat und dessen Kinder wir bleiben, mögen wir auch noch so weit fortziehen in die Welt hinaus.

Der Bund „Freunde des Neuen Deutschland“ ist entstanden durch den Nationalsozialismus in Deutschland. Er ist, ohne sich parteilich oder organisatorisch an die Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei oder eine ihrer Unterorganisationen zu binden, der Träger der nationalsozialistischen Weltanschauung in den Vereinigten Staaten.

Da der Bund keinerlei politische Ziele in diesem Lande verfolgt, muss ihm aufgrund der Verfassung der Vereinigten Staaten die Freiheit zugestanden werden, die man allen Weltanschauungen und Bekenntnissen zugesteht, soweit diese nicht im Widerspruch zu den Einrichtungen und Gesetzen des Landes stehen.

Der Nationalsozialismus ist keine Exportware: sein politisches Gedankengut erstreckt sich lediglich auf das im Programm der N. S. D. A. P. angestrebte Grossdeutschland; sein ideelles Gedankengut jedoch ist für alle deutschen Volksgenossen bestimmt, auch für die deutschen Menschen in U. S. A.

Der Nationalsozialismus als Weltanschauung lehrt, dass jegliche Kultur sich auf Blut und Rasse stützt, lehrt ferner, dass für ihn alle Menschen deutschen Stammes deutsche Volksgenossen sind, die, ganz gleich, welches ihre staatsbürgerlichen Bindungen zu anderen Staaten sind, zur grossen Schicksalsgemeinschaft aller Deutschen gehören.

Der Nationalsozialismus hat damit dem Auslandsdeutschtum eine einheitliche Weltanschauung gegeben, deren Fehlen in den letzten Jahrzehnten und Jahrhunderten gerade für das Auslandsdeutschtum unheilvolle Folgen gehabt hat.

Denn nirgends in der Welt kann das Auslandsdeutschtum bestehen und sich erhalten, wenn es ohne ein festes geistiges Band mit der Heimat ist.

In anderen Ländern sind heute die Auslandsdeutschen in den Auslandsorganisationen der N. S. D. A. P. zusammengefasst. In den Vereinigten Staaten gibt es diese Organisationen nicht. Das Deutschtum Amerikas gliedert sich nicht, wie in anderen Ländern, in geschlossene deutsche Kolonien, sondern hat sich, der Entwicklung dieses Landes entsprechend, mit den Einheimischen und Angehörigen anderer Nationalitäten vermischt.

Deshalb mussten auch alle Versuche, hier Ortsgruppen der N. S. D. A. P. ins Leben zu rufen, notgedrungen scheitern. An ihre Stelle trat der aus kleinen Anfängen und aus mehreren Vorläufern entstandene Bund

„FREUNDE DES NEUEN DEUTSCHLAND“.

der sich seine Stellung als Träger der Ideen des neuen Deutschland in einem zehnjährigen Kampf erobert hat.

Dieser Bund ist amerikanisch in seinem Aufbau und seinem Wirkungskreis, deutsch in seiner Sprache und seinem Charakter. Ihm ist vom Schicksal die grosse Aufgabe zugefallen, das zu erreichen, was alle deutschamerikanischen Organisationen im Zeitraum von 250 Jahren nicht erreicht haben, die

GEISTIGE ERNEUERUNG DES DEUTSCHTUMS.

Um dieses Ziel zu erreichen, ist es notwendig, mit veralteten Anschauungen über die Pflichten und Rechte des Deutschtums in U. S. A. aufzuräumen.

Zunächst müssen wir uns einmal klar werden, was wir sind: Deutsche oder Amerikaner.

Der Begriff Amerikaner ist kein Rassen- oder Volksbegriff wie der Begriff Deutscher.

Es gibt nur eine amerikanische Nation, kein amerikanisches Volk und keine amerikanische Rasse.

Der Begriff Deutscher bedeutet Angehöriger des deutschen Stammes, des deutschen Volkes. Er ist viel grösser als der Begriff „deutsche Nationalität“.

Die Deutschen, die deutscher Nationalität sind, heissen Reichsdeutsche.

Auch wir gehören zu den Auslands-deutschen und zwar sind wir Amerika-Deutsche.

Wir sind also als Menschen deutschen Blutes und deutschen Stammes amerikanische Staatsbürger oder solche, die es werden wollen.

Wir haben unsere Pflichten gegenüber dem Staat und sind bereit, diese restlos zu erfüllen.

Der Staat gestattet uns in seiner Verfassung die Beibehaltung und die Pflege unseres kulturellen geistigen Eigenlebens, wir dürfen, falls wir den dafür geltenden Vorschriften entsprechen, deutsche Schulen haben, deutsche Kirchen gründen, deutsche Zeitungen lesen, deutsche Vereine organisieren.

Da alle Einwanderer freiwillig nach Amerika gekommen sind, kann man nicht erwarten, dass der Staat ein Interesse daran hat, nationale Minderheiten in seinem Lande zu schaffen, die sich absondern vom übrigen Teil; andererseits ist er grosszügig genug, die völkische Weiterentwicklung der einzelnen Volksgruppen nicht zu hemmen oder zu unterbinden.

Wir haben in diesem Lande alle Freiheit, die wir wollen, an uns selbst liegt es, sie auch auszunutzen.

Warum hat das Deutschtum Amerikas in den 250 Jahren seines Bestehens keine bleibenden kulturellen Leistungen aufzuweisen gehabt?

Warum ist die deutsche Sprache abgestorben mit denen, die sie ins Land trugen und hat sich nicht weitergepflanzt auf Kinder und Kindeskinde?

Der Gründe sind viele und es ist hier nicht Zeit und Raum, sie alle aufzuzählen; der Hauptgrund jedoch ist der, dass keine einheitliche Weltanschauung die Heimat und die Deutschen in Amerika miteinander verband.

Man war Preusse, Bayer, Schwabe, Plattdeutscher oder Süddeutscher, man war Katholik oder Protestant, Demokrat oder kaisertreu und schliesslich, ja ganz zu guter letzt, war man Deutscher. **Aber** nur bis man das zweite Bürgerpapier hatte, dann war man Amerikaner und schämte sich, deutsch zu sprechen. Und die Kinder verstanden kaum noch deutsch und schämten sich ihres deutschen Namens. Es gab auch Ausnahmen, doch in 90% aller Fälle war es so.

Aber weil es so war und 250 Jahre lang so gewesen ist, braucht man diesen Zustand nicht als unabänderlich hinzunehmen.

Wir haben die Aufgabe, kraft unserer neuen Weltanschauung diese jammervollen Zustände, diesen Selbstmord deutschen Volkstums aufzuhalten und eine neue geistige und kulturelle Grundlage für das Deutschtum Amerikas zu schaffen.

Und wir werden diese Aufgabe erfüllen, weil wir es unserem Volkstum schuldig sind.

Wir wissen, dass wir in der Erreichung dieser Aufgaben auf Gegnerschaft stossen werden. Aber nichts wird kampflos gewonnen und erst der Kampf macht dieses unser Leben lebenswert.

Wir wissen, dass wir in unserem eigenen Lager mit der Gegnerschaft derjenigen zu rechnen haben, die den gegenwärtigen Zustand beibehalten wollen, weil sie zu bequem und geistig zu träge sind, um eine Neuerung, die Opfer und den vollen Einsatz der Persönlichkeit verlangt, für wünschenswert zu erachten.

Wir ziehen uns ferner die Feindschaft derjenigen zu, die den gegenwärtigen Status beibehalten wollen, weil er ihnen persönliche Vorteile bringt.

Und schliesslich sind diejenigen gegen uns, die sich nach jahrelanger Mühe den Ruf der Prominenten angeeignet haben, deren Prominenz jedoch von uns nicht anerkannt wird, weil wir nur eine Prominenz kennen: *die des Kampfes, des Opfers und der Leistung.*

Schliesslich sind wir allen denen zuwider, denen wir zu scharf, zu dreist und zu jung sind. Man feindet uns an, weil wir nicht alle unsere Volksgenossen mit Gancehandschuhen anfassen, weil wir eine offene und manchmal derbe Sprache reden, vor allem aber, weil wir nicht zu Kompromissen geneigt sind und es nicht dulden, dass man das Deutschtum verkauft oder Kuhhandel mit ihm treibt.

Es gibt unter unseren eigenen Landsleuten sowohl Einzelpersonen als auch ganze Gruppen, die das Anwachsen des Bundes mit scheelen Augen ansehen, die im Stillen gewünscht haben, dass die Dickstein-Untersuchung uns das Rückgrat brechen würde und die heute sich mit dem Gedanken tragen, uns durch Schaffung einer Gegenorganisation zu erledigen.

Was für Pläne man auch immer gegen uns am grünen Tisch aushecken mag, sie werden ohne praktische Bedeutung sein, denn unseren Gegnern fehlt das, was wir als höchstes Gut besitzen, Opfer-sinn, Hingabe für eine hohe Sache, Disziplin und Kampfgeist.

Unsere Gegner werden immer nur einen bunt zusammengewürfelten Interessenhaufen darstellen, eine Gruppe von abgetakelten Offizieren ohne Heer, ein Tabakskollegium von verkalkten Generälen, solange wir unsere frische und gesunde Art bewahren.

Gegen uns stehen ferner die Feinde unseres Vaterlandes, Juden, Marxisten und die sogenannten Liberalen, die in uns eine Gefahr insofern sehen, als wir ihr Ziel, die Vereinigten Staaten zum Schauplatz eines roten Bürgerkrieges zu machen, stören und ausserdem dem Boykott gegen Deutschland einen Gegenboykott entgegen gesetzt haben.

Was sie auch immer gegen uns unternehmen, niemals werden sie uns vernichten können, denn unsere Weltanschauung ist die stärkere, wie das Beispiel unserer Heimat gezeigt hat.

*Gleichgültigkeit, Zughaftigkeit, Trägheit des Herzens,
die Sucht zu kritisieren, unsere Besserwissererei.*

Diese Schwächen zuerst zu besiegen, soll unser erstes Ziel sein, denn: Sich selbst besiegen ist der schönste Sieg!

Kommen wir nun auf die geistige und kulturelle Mission des Bundes „Freunde des Neuen Deutschland“ zu sprechen, so muss uns eines klar sein:

Wir dürfen den Charakter einer Kampforganisation nun und nimmer verlieren, wenn wir mit unserer Mission Erfolg haben wollen.

Zweitens müssen wir das geistige Band zwischen uns und der alten Heimat nicht nur erhalten, sondern ganz bedeutend vertiefen.

Als wir unsere Bewegung hier in Amerika gründeten, da bekannten sich in unserer Heimat von über 60 Millionen Volksgenossen erst 800.000 zu der Idee Hitlers. Wir haben diese Idee wachsen sehen, bis sie durch immer neue Kämpfe zum Endsiege kam und die Macht ergriff. Wir haben das grosse deutsche Wunder erlebt, dass diese Bewegung nunmehr Gemeingut des ganzen Volkes geworden ist.

So müssen wir auch unsere Idee zum Gemeingut des gesamten Deutschtums von Amerika machen!

Was ist unsere Idee?

Wir wollen, dass sich die geistige Wiedergeburt des deutschen Volkes, wie sie sich in der alten Heimat offenbart hat, auch auf das Deutschtum Amerikas erstreckt.

Diese geistige Wiedergeburt äussert sich in dem Drang nach einer Zusammenfassung aller Deutschstämmigen unter einheitlicher Führung.

Wir wollen der deutschen Zerrissenheit, der deutschen Uneinigkeit ein für allemal ein Ende bereiten. Nicht der Verein mit seinem begrenzten Horizont und Wirkungskreis soll das Ziel unseres Strebens sein, auch nicht ein bunt zusammengewürfeltes Vereinsdeutschtum, sondern eine geschlossene Front, die zu Leistungen fähig ist.

Dabei ist unsere Tätigkeit keineswegs gegen das Wirken der Vereine gerichtet, solange diese auf wahrhaft deutschem Boden stehen. Jedoch das Hissen der deutschen Farben, mit dem so mancher Verein heute seine Zugehörigkeit zu uns dokumentieren will, genügt uns allem nicht.

Wir stellen höhere Anforderungen. Wir verlangen, dass die Vereine sich freiwillig der neuen Richtung anschliessen, dass auch sie dem neuen deutschen Gedanken Tor und Tür öffnen.

Wir wollen nichts überstürzen, wir wissen, dass eine Umstellung nur langsam vor sich gehen kann.

Sollte sie jedoch nicht erfolgen, so werden wir uns gezwungen sehen, alle Vereine, die sich dieser Aufgabe entziehen, und damit keine Existenzberechtigung mehr haben, auszulöschen aus dem Leben des Deutschtums.

Wir müssten dann selbst daran gehen, die Volksgemeinschaft in unserem Bunde dadurch herbeizuführen, dass wir eben Gesangsabteilungen und Sportsabteilungen, literarische Zirkel und Fachgruppen der Aerzte, Techniker und anderer Berufe schaffen.

Wie gesagt, das wäre unser letzter Weg, vorläufig wollen wir warten, dass die Vereine aus eigener Kraft den Anschluss an das neue Deutschland finden.

Ist die Einigung des Deutschtums vollzogen, ist eine starke Zentralorganisation geschaffen, können wir uns unserer nächsten Aufgabe zuwenden: der Erhaltung der deutschen Sprache und Kultur durch Schaffung eigener Schulen.

Bis dahin müssen wir dieses Ziel auf dem Wege über die durchaus notwendige und segensreiche Arbeit, der Jungenschaft, Mädchenschaft und Frauenschaft, sowie unserer Volkshochschulkurse weiter verfolgen.

Zur Vertiefung unserer Weltanschauung müssen wir im Bund uns durch ganze Vortragsserien über Fragen wie Rassenkunde, Geschichte, Kunst, Volkstumskunde und verwandter Gebiete weiterbilden.

Zur Verbreitung unserer Gedanken wie auch zur Förderung der Verständigung zwischen Amerika und Deutschland bedürfen wir einer eigenen Presse, denn das gedruckte Wort hat eine grössere Reichweite als das gesprochene. Schon heute liest man in 27,000 deutsch-amerikanischen Familien die „Deutsche Zeitung“; aber wir wollen, dass man sie einmal in 270,000 Familien lesen soll.

Daher ist ein Ausbau der „Deutschen Zeitung“ vom Wochenblatt zur Tageszeitung eine weitere wichtige Aufgabe des Bundes, denn Bund und „Deutsche Zeitung“ sind eins. Es ist dies eine Aufgabe, an der jedes einzelne Bundesmitglied mitarbeiten kann.

Nicht die Interessen einzelner, sondern nur die der Gesamtheit sollen massgebend für uns sein.

Wir wollen die alten deutschen Tugenden, Ehrlichkeit und Treue, Glaube und Kämpfergeist zu neuem Leben erwecken.

Jeder einzelne soll der Gesamtheit gegenüber verantwortlich sein.

Das sind in grossen Zügen die Gesichtspunkte, unter denen wir das Deutschtum Amerikas einigen wollen, unter denen wir die grosse geistige und kulturelle Gemeinschaft aller Deutschstämmigen schaffen wollen.

Diese Gemeinschaft wird sich, da sie keinerlei politische Ziele verfolgt, niemals gegen das Land unserer Wahl richten, sondern wird im Gegenteil für Amerika nur von Nutzen sein, da sie eine Bereicherung des amerikanischen Lebens darstellt.

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Und wohin wir kamen, wir haben die Liebe zu Deutschland neu geweckt und die Achtung vor den deutschen Fahnen.

Mittler zu sein zwischen Deutschland und Amerika!

Lasst uns an diesen Programmpunkten festhalten, lasst sie uns verfolgen und ausbauen in unermüdlicher Arbeit, mit unerhörter Zähigkeit und niemals erschlaffender Tätigkeit, dann ist der Sieg unser.

Und für heute die Losung:

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WIR STEHEN ZUR FAHNE!

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ZU BEZIEHEN DURCH
BUNDESLEITUNG: EFDENDE
205 EAST 85th STR., NEW YORK, N. Y.
ODER:
EFDENDE : 2357 ROSCOE STR., CHICAGO, ILL.

Deutscher!

dein

Kampfblatt

die

Deutsche Zeitung

August 19, 1939

RE: GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND
REGISTRATION - AGENTS
OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS

"The Reich government has passed the following law which is promulgated herewith:

- (1) Following the victory of the National Socialist Revolution, the National Socialist German Workers' Party has become the exponent of the fundamental idea of the German state, and is inseparably united with the state.
- (2) It is a public corporation. The Fuehrer determines its statutes."

The above quotation is found in the book styled "The German Reich and Americans of German Origin," published by the Oxford University Press, 1938.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

&
~~INDEXED~~
John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
M A I L E D
★ AUG 19 1939 ★
F B I
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 22 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr Tolson _____
Mr Nathan _____
Mr E A Tamm _____
Mr Clegg _____
Mr Coffey _____
Mr Egan _____
Mr Glavin _____
Mr Gurnea _____
Mr Harbo _____
Mr Lawler _____
Mr McIntire _____
Mr Rosen _____
Mr Sears _____
Mr Nichols _____
Mr Q Tamm _____
Mr Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

copy

EAT:DL **RECORDED**

August 25, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a memorandum dated August 24, 1939, which summarizes the status of the Bureau's investigation into the activities of Fritz Kihn and William Dudley Pelley.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director.

Enclosure

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 61-7594-86X

KRM:LL

August 24, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Reference is made to the memorandum of the Director to you dated August 19, 1939, concerning the wishes of the Attorney General with reference to Frits Kuhn and William Dudley Pelley.

The purpose of this memorandum is to analyze briefly the status of the cases with reference to Kuhn and Pelley.

The Bureau has under investigation at the present time two cases involving Frits Kuhn, which are as follows:

1. German-American Bund; Registration - Agents of Foreign 61-7591.
2. Frits Kuhn; Perjury; Immigration; Naturalization 61-7594.

102-1-861
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 26 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The first case, involving the German-American Bund as a possible violator of the act requiring the registration of agents of foreign principals, grew out of a request originally submitted by the Honorable Congressman Martin Dies on the State Department, which, in turn, was referred to the Department of Justice and subsequently came to the hands of the FBI. In preparation for an investigation of the German-American Bund under the act requiring the registration of agents of foreign principals, the Bureau compiled a memorandum styled "German-American Bund," dated March 29, 1939. This memorandum incorporated all information of value in the Bureau's files concerning not only Frits Kuhn but also the German-American Bund. The information so incorporated in this memorandum consisted of all of those data which could in any way be used against Frits Kuhn or the German-American Bund. A copy of this memorandum was sent to Mr. Brian McMahon on March 30, 1939, by a memorandum of that same date. A copy of this memorandum on the Bund, dated March 29, 1939, was also transmitted to the Attorney General under a cover memorandum dated May 2, 1939. Thereafter, the memorandum of March 29, 1939, on the Bund was

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. McIntire _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sears _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Q. Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Memo. for
Mr. E. A. Tamm

- 2 -

August 24, 1939

given study and consideration by the Criminal Division, more particularly by Judge George F. Jones of that division. Judge Jones prepared a memorandum analyzing the Bureau's memorandum of March 29, 1939, which Judge Jones submitted in turn to Mr. Brian McMahon. On June 9, 1939, Mr. Wally K. Hopkins, then Acting Assistant Attorney General, submitted a memorandum to the Bureau to which was attached a copy of the updated memorandum of Judge George F. Jones. The memorandum of Judge Jones set out in general terms the type of investigation to be pursued. This investigation was immediately authorized, and the Bureau has now completed the leads which were set out by Judge George F. Jones. In addition thereto, the Bureau has submitted to the Criminal Division, by reports and memoranda, considerable additional information to that originally requested.

The second case involves Fritz Kuhn, in that he may have violated his oath when he received his American citizenship. This investigation appears to have been predicated upon information furnished originally by [redacted] to the effect that Fritz Kuhn had a criminal record in Munich, Germany, which he did not disclose at the time he received his citizenship in the United States. It appears that based upon this information the Department of Justice undertook a consideration of the question of whether Kuhn was subject to deportation for having mental reservation in taking out his citizenship papers and having committed perjury in connection therewith. In pursuance thereof, the Bureau prepared a memorandum dated May 13, 1939, styled "Fritz Julius Kuhn." This memorandum incorporated in toto all of the information in the Bureau's memorandum on the German-American Bund referred to above and dated March 29, 1939. In addition thereto, the memorandum of May 13, 1939, contained information concerning the naturalization proceedings by which Kuhn obtained his American citizenship. It also contained an analysis of the law concerning deportation, and a statement of [redacted] with reference to the alleged criminal record of Fritz Kuhn in Munich, Germany. A copy of this memorandum of

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Memo. for
Mr. E. A. Tamm

- 3 -

August 24, 1939

May 13, 1939, was furnished to Judge Holtzoff on May 18, 1939. A copy of the same memorandum was likewise furnished to the Attorney General on May 18, 1939. Judge Holtzoff expressed the opinion that there was not sufficient information in the said memorandum to justify any proceeding against Kuhn on the basis of denaturalization.

The Bureau has since made efforts through Mr. Fletcher Warren of the State Department to obtain reliable information in Munich, Germany, concerning the alleged criminal record of Fritz Kuhn. To date, no information of value has been obtained. Several persons in the United States have furnished information to the effect that they have informants who are advised of the criminal record of Kuhn in Germany. Each of these leads has been carried out thoroughly without developing any information of value. There remain only two leads in an effort to establish the possible criminal record of Fritz Kuhn. One concerns continued efforts of Professor Karl Lowenstein of Amherst College to correspond with persons in Germany in order to establish the desired information. The other possible lead is a continued contact with [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan, who has an unidentified informant. This informant is said to have friends in New York, which friends, in turn, have relatives or friends in Germany. These relatives or friends in Germany allegedly can furnish information concerning the criminal record of Kuhn but do not feel free to do so because of possible reprisals. [redacted] has mentioned that if visas are made available to these person, they will furnish the desired information. It has been pointed out to [redacted] that no action can be taken until the Bureau learns the identity of the so-called informants in New York who are the relatives or friends of persons now residing in Germany. It has been clarified to him that it will be necessary to interview these alleged informants in New York for full information before any action can be taken concerning the issuance of visas and that this will be submitted to the Attorney General for his sole consideration as to whether visas should be issued.

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Memo. for
Mr. E. A. Tamm

- 4 -

August 24, 1939

The Bureau also received information that in 1936 Fritz Kuhn took an automobile belonging to the German-American Bund on a Western trip, at which time the car was wrecked and was traded in on a new automobile. An investigation was conducted to determine whether Kuhn had violated the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. This matter has been completely investigated and it has been shown that the automobile which was used by Kuhn was his personal property, was damaged in an accident at Wahoo, Nebraska, in the latter part of November, 1936, and was traded in for a new Ford automobile at Wahoo.

It is pointed out that all information which has been obtained concerning Fritz Kuhn or the German-American Bund since the submission to the Attorney General of the Bureau memoranda dated March 29, 1939, and May 13, 1939, has been submitted currently to the Criminal Division.

Reference is now made to the matter involving William Dudley Pelley. The Bureau conducted a nation-wide investigation of the Silver Shirt Legion of America, Incorporated. This investigation was predicated upon a request of former Assistant Attorney General Brian McMahon. This investigation was completed and summarized, and a copy of the memorandum dated April 29, 1939, was transmitted to the Attorney General by a memorandum of May 2, 1939. The investigation, however, developed that William Dudley Pelley had transmitted through the United States mails issues of his weekly publication called "Liberation," the copies of March 27 and April 3, 1939, of which contained allegedly libelous information alleging the possibility of the President having converted to his own use funds raised by the birthday balls throughout the United States.

The Bureau was thereafter furnished with copies of a memorandum dated June 1, 1939, prepared by Mr. Welly A. Hopkins, Acting Assistant Attorney General, for the Acting Assistant to the Attorney General. This memorandum, in brief, requested the FBI to commence an investigation concerning

Memo. for
Mr. E. A. Tamm

- 5 -

August 24, 1939

the alleged libelous material disseminated by William Dudley Pelley and contained in the publications of "Liberation" dated March 27 and April 8, 1939. The Bureau was asked to determine whether this libelous material was sent through the United States mails into the District of Columbia or into a Government reservation within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Government. This investigation has now been conducted. The Bureau has ascertained the identity of several persons who were on the mailing list of Pelley Publishers. Those who were believed to be subject to a discreet interrogation were so interrogated, but it is pointed out that none of the persons so interviewed recalls having received through the United States mails the libelous material contained in either of the publications of "Liberation" referred to above.

The Bureau has furnished to the Criminal Division, by memorandum, report, and letter, the identity of all persons known to have been on the mailing list of Pelley Publishers. Among those receiving Pelley publications are all members of Congress, the National Press Bureau, the House Press Gallery, and the Senate Press Gallery, it being noted that twelve copies of each weekly publication of "Liberation" are forwarded through the United States mails to the last three named organizations. As a matter of policy, the Bureau refrained from interviewing members of Congress or the Press Bureau or the Press Galleries mentioned. The identity of these organizations, however, was made known to the Criminal Division, and the Bureau by memorandum specifically pointed out that these persons would not be interviewed in the absence of specific instructions to that effect.

The Bureau, having interviewed all persons who could legitimately be interviewed consistent with policy, advised the Criminal Division by memorandum dated August 2, 1939, that "The Bureau will refrain henceforth from authorizing the field offices to conduct any further investigation concerning the circulation of the libelous

Memo. for
Mr. E. A. Tamm

- 6 -

August 24, 1939

material until it has received advice from you as to the identity of additional persons whom you deem desirable to have interviewed. The names of these persons have already been submitted to you."

It is pointed out further that as a result of an interview with William Dudley Pelley, Bureau Agents of the Charlotte office were able to establish that William Dudley Pelley actually wrote, caused to be printed and published, and caused to be circulated through the United States mails into the District of Columbia, the libelous material in question.

This investigation, therefore, is being held in abeyance pending further advice from the Criminal Division.

It is pointed out that all material obtained subsequent to the submission to the Attorney General of a copy of the Bureau's memorandum dated April 29, 1939, summarizing the nation-wide investigation of the Silver Shirt Legion of America, Incorporated, has been submitted to the Criminal Division.

In keeping with your request, I am transmitting herewith a copy of the Bureau's memorandum dated April 29, 1939, styled "Silver Shirt Legion of America, Incorporated," which summarizes all of the pertinent information disclosed by the Bureau's nation-wide investigation of that organization.

I am also attaching hereto one copy of the memorandum dated May 13, 1939, styled "Fritz Julius Kuhn." This memorandum bears upon the denaturalization proceedings against Kuhn and contains all of the information which is found in the Bureau's memorandum of March 29, 1939, summarizing information in the files concerning Fritz Kuhn

Memo. for
Mr. E. A. Tamm

- 7 -

August 24, 1939

and the German-American Bund as a possible violator of the act requiring the registration of agents of foreign principals. As I have pointed out above, both of these memoranda have been furnished to the Attorney General.

Respectfully,

X. H. McIntire

Inclosure

August 31, 1939

ARM:LL

61-7591

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Re: GERMAN-AMERICAN BOND - *61-7591*
REGISTRATION - AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS

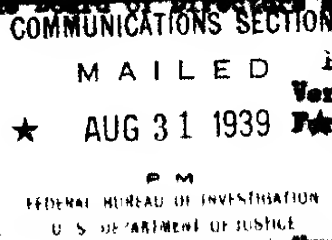
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] in this matter, dated at New York City, August 10, 1939, page 55. It is shown there that Joseph Zack has stated that the organization called International Publishers is subsidized and directed from Moscow. Considerable importance is attached to this allegation by Zack because it appears that International Publishers have been publishing in the United States materials which have been received directly from Moscow. It is desired, therefore, that Agent [redacted] make every effort to obtain from Zack proof of this allegation and information concerning the manner in which International Publishers receive plates and materials for printing from Moscow.

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The attention of Special Agent [redacted] is directed particularly to the recent printing and publication by International Publishers of the book styled "History of the C.P.S.U." For the assistance of Agent [redacted] there is attached hereto one copy of a memorandum dated August 29, 1939, prepared by the Bureau for the assistance and consideration of the Criminal Division. It is believed highly important that, in view of the part which Earl Browder plays in the publicizing of the said book, efforts should be made to obtain a list of the members of the Board of Directors of International Publishers since its inception, together with the dates on which each member of the Board of Directors assumed and discontinued such office.

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Harold Nathan
Assistant Director

Inclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5 JCH/c

Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 13, 1939

EAT:HA

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

On September 11 Mr. Holtzoff of the Department advised me that the Attorney General had instructed him to confer with me for the purpose of determining whether there was any basis for prosecution or restraint of Fritz Kuhn in his statements, activities and declarations. The Attorney General had previously in a telephonic conversation indicated to me his desire that you be informed he was most anxious to take any action against Kuhn which legitimately could be taken.

On September 12 I conferred with Mr. Holtzoff and furnished him in detail the status of the Bureau's investigation of Fritz Kuhn activities with particular reference to the investigation entitled "German-American Bund; Registration - Agents of Foreign Principals;" Bureau file 61-7591, and the investigation entitled "Fritz Kuhn; Perjury; Immigration; Naturalization;" Bureau file 61-7594. I emphasized to Mr. Holtzoff the fact that all the information contained in the Bureau's files had been furnished to the Criminal Division for a determination as to whether there was any basis for legal action, also pointing out the Bureau had conducted all investigation suggested or requested by the Criminal Division of the Department. It was concluded by Judge Holtzoff that there was no action for the Bureau to take with reference to this situation other than to clear up any minor outstanding leads, it being the responsibility of the Criminal Division to reach a decision as to whether there was any basis for prosecution. Mr. Holtzoff expressed the opinion on the facts available that there appeared to be no legitimate means by which Kuhn could be prosecuted or restrained.

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Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

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COPY (gmr)

EAT:LCJ
3-25 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 25, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

(20)
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I called Mr. Hugh Fisher of the Criminal Division in regard to a memorandum from the Department dated October 23, requesting that an agent call on Chairman Dies to obtain a transcript of certain evidence before his committee. I advised him that I now understand that Mr. Ruffin of the Criminal Division and several attorneys are going to go to Congressman Dies' office, where space will be made available for them to examine the transcript. I asked Mr. Fisher if he still wants us to try to obtain a copy of the transcript.

Mr. Fisher stated that Inspector [redacted] had informed him that an agent had called at Congressman Dies' office, but that no one at his office appeared to know what information the Congressman had offered the Department. He stated that Mr. Ruffin went up there last night, and found that the transcript has not yet even been prepared; that Mr. Ruffin concluded that it would be advisable to have several men from the Department go to Chairman Dies' office to get the information.

Mr. Fisher stated that the Attorney General suggested that someone from the Criminal Division, together with a Bureau Agent, be sent to obtain the information. He advised me to disregard the memorandum of the 23rd.

E. A. TAMM

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5 JCM/C

102-1-164

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 31 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

51 SEP 6

1940

ORIGINAL FILED IN

C O P Y (gmr)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 23, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER,
Director of the Federal Bureau
of Investigation

Re:

Investigation by Special Committee on
Un-American Activities of the German-
American Bund and the Communist Party
of the United States, etc.

General

The Attorney General is in receipt of a letter from
Chairman Martin Dies of the Special Committee on Un-American
Activities, in which Congressman Dies offers to turn over to
the Department a transcript of the testimony taken before the
Committee pertaining to the activities of the German-American
Bund and the Communist Party, etc.

It will be appreciated if you will have a represen-
tative of your Bureau call on Chairman Dies and obtain a copy
of the transcript of such evidence.

Respectfully,

O. JOHN ROGGE
Assistant Attorney General.

Encl

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102-1-164
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 31 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5 JLMC

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KRM:AI

October 26, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

General

In line with my conversation with you concerning the Bureau's investigation of the Communist Party, the German American Bund, and the Silver Shirt Legion of America, Incorporated, I desire to advise you as follows with regard to the status of each of these cases:

The investigation as to the German American Bund and the Communist Party was undertaken with a view to determining whether their conduct was such as to make them amenable to the Act of June 8, 1938, requiring the registration with the Secretary of State of Agents of Foreign Principals.

You will recall that I submitted to you on May 2, 1939, a memorandum disclosing the manner in which these three cases originated. Briefly, it should be stated that the Honorable Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, on March 18, 1939, directed a letter to the Attorney General, concerning the investigation of certain organizations, with the thought of ascertaining the existence of a possible violation of the above-mentioned act.

In pursuance of this letter, conversations were held between representatives of this Bureau and representatives of the Department of State attached to the office of Mr. Joseph C. Green, Chief, Office of Arms and Munitions Control. Conversations were also held with Mr. James C. Dunn, Adviser on Political Relations, as a result of which it was considered advisable to undertake an investigation of three representative organizations, namely:

RECEIVED

The German American Bund
The Communist Party, U.S.A.
The American League for Peace
and Democracy

102-1-165

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 27 1939

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The investigation as to the American League for Peace and Democracy was completed and submitted to the Criminal

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

11-16-01 SP5 Jclmc

**Memorandum for the
Attorney General**

- 2 -

October 20, 1939

Division of the Department. Thereafter, this Bureau received advice that in view of the information disclosed by the investigation, no further inquiry should be undertaken, it appearing that the activities of the American League for Peace and Democracy did not come within the purview of the statute.

With a view to the approaching investigation of the German American Bund, the Bureau prepared a memorandum of fact from a review of its files concerning the German American Bund, which memorandum was completed on March 29, 1939. By memorandum dated March 30, 1939, one copy of the memorandum on the German American Bund was transmitted to Mr. Brian McMahon, then Assistant Attorney General, with the request that if further information were desired, the Bureau be advised as to the particular type of investigation which should be undertaken. A copy of the memorandum on the Bund dated March 29, 1939, was transmitted to the Attorney General under cover memorandum dated May 2, 1939. This memorandum incorporated all information of value in the Bureau's files concerning not only Fritz Luha, but also the German American Bund. The information so incorporated in the said memorandum consisted of all of those data which could in any way be used against Fritz Luha or the German American Bund.

You are further informed that a copy of the Bureau's memorandum on the Bund dated March 29, 1939, was transmitted to Mr. Joseph C. Green of the Department of State, by letter dated March 30, 1939.

Thereafter, the Bureau received a memorandum dated June 9, 1939, signed by Mr. Kelly L. Hopkins, then Acting Assistant Attorney General. Attached to Mr. Hopkins' memorandum was an undated memorandum prepared by Judge George F. Jones of the Criminal Division. The memorandum of Judge Jones set out in general terms the type of investigation to be pursued. This inquiry was immediately authorized, and the Bureau has now completed the leads which were set out by Judge Jones. In addition thereto, the Bureau has submitted to the Criminal Division by reports and memoranda considerable information additional to that originally requested. The leaders of the German American Bund have been interviewed, as have persons not directly associated with the Bund, but who were believed to have information

Memorandum for the
Attorney General

- 3 -

October 26, 1939

of vital importance. The literature published by the Bund for the past several years has been reviewed and translations thereof have been furnished the Criminal Division. In addition thereto, the Bureau has made a study of all issues of the *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter*, the official organ of the German American Bund, for the years 1937, 1938 and 1939. The data so reviewed were submitted in a memorandum dated September 2, 1939, and directed to Assistant Attorney General Rogge as of that date. The purpose of the review of the said issues of the *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter* was to point out any admitted connection between the German American Bund and any organization operating in Germany. In addition to the above, the Bureau obtained, through one [redacted] English translations from numerous German documents disclosing the connection between the German American Bund and agencies operating within the Third Reich.

Independent of the above investigation, the Bureau has also conducted an inquiry in an effort to ascertain whether Fritz Luhn made perjured statements when he received his American citizenship. Information was developed through [redacted] of New York City, a refugee from Munich, Germany, to the effect that Fritz Luhn had a criminal record at Munich, Germany, which fact he failed to disclose when he obtained his American citizenship. In view of this information, the Criminal Division of the Department undertook a consideration of the question of whether Luhn was subject to deportation. The Bureau thereupon prepared a memorandum dated May 13, 1939, styled "Fritz Julius Luhn." This memorandum incorporated all of the information in the Bureau's memorandum concerning the German American Bund, referred to above, which was dated March 29, 1939. In addition thereto, the memorandum of May 13, 1939, contained information concerning the naturalization proceedings by which Luhn obtained his American citizenship. It also contained an analysis of the law concerning deportation, and a statement of [redacted] with reference to the alleged criminal record of Fritz Luhn in Munich, Germany. A copy of this memorandum of May 13, 1939, was furnished to Mr. Alexander Holtzoff on May 18, 1939. A copy of this same memorandum was likewise furnished to you on May 18, 1939. After a perusal of this material, Mr. Holtzoff expressed the opinion that there was not sufficient information in the said memorandum to justify any proceedings against Luhn on the basis of de-naturalization.

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Memorandum for the
Attorney General

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October 20, 1939

The Bureau has since made efforts, through Mr. Fletcher Warren of the Department of State, to obtain reliable information in Munich, Germany, concerning the alleged criminal record of Fritz Luhn. To date, no information of value has been obtained. Several persons in the United States have furnished information to the effect that they have informants who are advised of the criminal record of Luhn in Germany. Each of these leads has been carried out thoroughly without developing any information of value.

The Bureau also received information that in 1936, Fritz Luhn took an automobile belonging to the German American Bund on a Western trip, at which time the car was wrecked and traded for a new automobile. An investigation was conducted to determine whether Luhn had violated the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. This matter has been completely investigated, and it has been shown that the automobile which was used by Luhn was his personal property, was damaged in an accident at Nehoo, Nebraska, in the latter part of November, 1936, and was traded in for a new Ford automobile at Nehoo.

It is pointed out that all information which has been obtained from Fritz Luhn or the German American Bund has been submitted currently and as developed to the Criminal Division.

* * * * *

The preliminary facts with reference to the inception of the investigation of the Communist Party, U.S.A., as a possible violator of the Act of June 6, 1938, requiring the registration with the Secretary of State of Agents of Foreign Principals, are similar to those of the German American Bund. As a result of conversations between representatives of this Bureau and those of the Department of State, who have been previously referred to, it was considered advisable to undertake an investigation of the Communist Party, U.S.A. Preparatory to such an investigation, the Bureau reviewed its files for all pertinent information concerning the Communist Party. This memorandum was completed on April 10, 1939, and on the same date it was transmitted by cover memorandum to Mr. Brian McMahon. A copy of the said memorandum of fact concerning the Communist Party, U.S.A., was likewise transmitted to Mr. Joseph C. Green of the Department of State by letter dated April 10, 1939. A copy of

Memorandum for the
Attorney General

- 5 -

October 26, 1939

this memorandum was also transmitted to you with my memorandum of May 2, 1939, and is referred to on Page 13 thereof.

Upon receipt of the Bureau's memorandum of fact concerning the Communist Party, U.S.A., the same was committed to study by the Criminal Division. Thereafter, the Bureau received a memorandum of Mr. Kelly E. Hopkins, dated June 9, 1939, to which was attached a copy of a memorandum prepared by Judge George P. Jones. The memorandum of Judge Jones analyzed the facts submitted by the Bureau concerning the Communist Party, and set out in general terms the type of investigation to be pursued. This investigation was likewise authorized immediately. The Bureau has completed the investigation suggested in the memorandum of Judge Jones. In addition thereto, however, the Bureau has submitted voluminous data concerning the Communist Party, which were considered to be of interest to the Criminal Division in its consideration of this case.

By memorandum dated July 13, 1939, Assistant Attorney General Koppe suggested the advisability of the Bureau concerning itself with an investigation of Earl Browder and William L. Foster. In keeping with that suggestion, the investigation was pursued along these lines, and all reports submitted have been furnished to the Criminal Division. In addition thereto, the Bureau has reviewed all of its files concerning both Browder and Foster; all of the books written by these two individuals have been purchased and one copy of each has been furnished to the Criminal Division; all of the available pamphlets written by each of these men have been obtained and one copy of each has been forwarded to the Criminal Division, and all available articles and speeches written and spoken by Browder and Foster have been obtained and copies forwarded to the Criminal Division. In addition to the above, other materials considered to be pertinent to this inquiry have been reviewed, consolidated, correlated, and furnished to the Criminal Division.

* * * * *

I desire now to point out to you the status of the investigation concerning the Silver Shirt Legion of America, Incorporated. By memorandum dated January 8, 1939, Mr.

Memorandum for the
Attorney General

- 3 -

October 26, 1939

Brian McMahon requested a thorough investigation of the Silver Shirt Legion of America, Incorporated, its membership, activity, and connections with the German Bunds. In keeping with that request, an investigation was immediately undertaken throughout the entire United States. The investigation was completed soon thereafter, and copies of all reports were submitted to the Criminal Division of the Department as they were received. I have dealt at greater length with the nature of this investigation in my memorandum to you of May 2, 1939, Page 10. Immediately upon the completion of the investigation of the Silver Shirt organization, the entire investigation was summarized in a memorandum dated April 29, 1939. A copy of this memorandum summarizing the investigation of the Silver Shirts was submitted to you attached to my memorandum to you of May 2, 1939.

The investigation developed that William Dudley Felley had transmitted through the United States Mails issues of his weekly publication called "Liberation," the copies of March 27 and April 8, 1939, of which contained allegedly libelous information suggesting the possibility that the President of the United States had converted to his own use funds raised by the Birthday Balls throughout the United States.

The Bureau was thereafter furnished with copies of a memorandum dated June 1, 1939, prepared by Mr. Kelly K. Hopkins, then Acting Assistant Attorney General, for the then Acting Assistant to the Attorney General. This memorandum, in brief, requested the FBI to commence an investigation concerning the alleged libelous material disseminated by William Dudley Felley, and contained in the publications of "Liberation" dated March 27, and April 8, 1939. The Bureau was asked to determine whether this libelous material was sent through the United States Mails into the District of Columbia or to a Government Reservation within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Government. This investigation has been completed. The Bureau has ascertained the identity of several persons who were on the mailing list of Felley Publishers. Those who were believed to be subject to a discreet interrogation were so interrogated, but none of the persons so interviewed recalled having received through the United States Mails the libelous material contained in either

Memorandum for the
Attorney General

- 7 -

October 26, 1939

of the said publications of "Liberation," referred to above.

The Bureau has furnished to the Criminal Division by memorandum, report, and letter, the identity of all persons known to have been on the mailing list of Pelley Publishers. Among those receiving Pelley publications are all Members of Congress, the National Press Bureau, the House Press Gallery, and the Senate Press Gallery, it being noted that twelve copies of each weekly publication of "Liberation" are forwarded through the United States Mails to the last three named organizations. As a matter of policy, the Bureau refrained from interviewing Members of Congress or the Press Bureau representatives mentioned. The identity of these organizations, however, was made known to the Criminal Division, and the Bureau by memorandum specifically pointed out that these persons would not be interviewed in the absence of specific instructions to that effect. The Bureau having interviewed all persons who could discreetly be interviewed, consistent with policy, advised the Criminal Division by memorandum dated August 2, 1939, that:

"The Bureau will refrain henceforth from authorizing field offices to conduct any further investigation concerning the circulation of the libelous material until it has received advice from you as to the identity of additional persons whom you may deem desirable to have interviewed. The names of these persons have already been submitted to you."

I desire to advise you further that as a result of an interview with William Dudley Pelley, Agents of this Bureau were able to obtain his admissions to the effect that he wrote, caused to be printed and published, and caused to be circulated through the United States Mails into the District of Columbia, the libelous material in question.

This investigation, therefore, is being held in abeyance pending further advice from the Criminal Division. I desire further to assure you that all material obtained in connection with the Silver Shirt Legion of America, Incorporated, and information bearing upon the libelous conduct of William Dudley Pelley himself, obtained subsequent to the submission to you and to the Criminal Division of a copy of the Bureau's memorandum dated April 29, 1939, summarizing the nation-wide investigation of the Silver Shirt Legion of America, Incorporated, has been submitted to the Criminal Division.

Memorandum for the
Attorney General

- 8 -

October 26, 1939

I wanted you to have these data so that you would know the course which the Bureau has pursued in the investigation of these cases. All investigation requested by the Criminal Division has been performed, and considerable additional investigation has been undertaken. The results of all of these inquiries have been made known to the Criminal Division.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CHC:MP

November 8, 1939

102-1-X66
61-7591-205X

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROOSE

قائمة المراسلات

Reference is made to your memorandum dated November 3, 1939, requesting copies of the following reports in connection with the matter entitled, "GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND; REGISTRATION - AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS";

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 17, 1939, at Chicago, Illinois.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 29, 1939, at New York, New York.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 12, 1939, at Los Angeles, California.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 10, 1939, at New York, New York.

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It is noted that copies of the above reports have been previously furnished to your Department. However, in view of the request contained in your memorandum, I am transmitting herewith additional copies of the above described reports.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr E A Tamm _____
Mr Clegg _____
Mr Ladd _____
Mr Coffey _____
Mr Egan _____
Mr Glavin _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr Harbo _____
Mr Lester _____
Mr Hendon _____
Mr Nichols _____
Mr Rosen _____
Mr Sears _____
Mr Quinn Tamm _____
Mr Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

Enclosure

RECEIVED
DATE 11-16-41 BY SP5 JCMC

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "JPS" and "JCMC".

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.


November 3, 1939

OJR:WH:mp

MEMORANDUM FOR J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.


United States Attorney John Cahill of New York has requested
me to obtain for him certain reports with regard to the German American
Bund ^{General} which are in your files. I would appreciate it if you would send
me copies of these reports in order that I may forward them Mr. Cahill.

The reports are as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name of Agent</u>	<u>File No.</u>
8/10/39		65-381
5/17/39		65-42
6/29/39		65-382
7/12/39		65-74

b7C

Respectfully,


O. JOHN ROGGE,
Assistant Attorney General.

Memo Director
O. John Rogge
11-8-39
C H C

RECORDED

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11-16-01 5853clmc

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ()
 Mr. Nathan _____ ()
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____ ()
 Mr. Clegg _____ ()
 Mr. Baughman _____ ()
 Miss Beahm _____ ()
 Mrs. Cleveland _____ ()
 Mr. Coffey _____ ()
 Mr. Crowl _____ ()
 Mr. Drussel _____ ()
 Mr. Egan _____ ()
 Miss Gandy _____ ()
 Mr. Glavin _____ ()
 Mr. Harbo _____ ()
 Mr. Hendon _____ ()
 Mr. Hottel _____ ()
 Mr. Ladd _____ ()
 Mr. Laughlin _____ ()
 Mr. Lester _____ ()
 Mr. McIntire _____ ()
 Mr. Nichols _____ ()
 Mr. Parsons _____ ()
 Mr. Renneberger _____ ()
~~Mr. Rosen _____ ()~~
 Miss Sayre _____ ()
 Mr. Schildecker _____ ()
 Mr. Sears _____ ()
 Mr. Q. Tamm _____ ()
 Mr. Tracy _____ ()
 Miss White _____ ()
 Files Section _____ ()
 Personnel Files _____ ()

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DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5 Jcm

D. John Rogge
Reports of G.A.B. &

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List Reports
reason for not furnished



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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
November 8, 1939

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Crowl	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

AR:TEB

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In compliance with your instructions I called Mr. Rogge and related to him your thoughts concerning the investigation of the German-American Bund registration case.

He stated he was entirely in accord with your thoughts in the matter but he, in talking to the Attorney General, subsequent to his initial interview with you, recalled that the Attorney General mentioned "grand jury" or something in connection with grand jury which was rather vague to him at the time, however, he got the impression that the Attorney General desired to proceed with a grand jury rather than completely investigating the case as was previously desired. He stated that was the reason for his having mentioned this fact in his previous conversation with me earlier today.

He stated that he appreciated your interest in desiring to expedite this case and that he is presently working on two Supreme Court briefs and would like to talk to you about this matter next week sometime. He asked me to convey to you the fact that he would like to get together sometime next week.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen
A. ROSEN

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German America Bund - General

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

CHC:MP

November 8, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: ~~GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND~~ - General R
REGISTRATION - AGENTS OF
FOREIGN PRINCIPALS

Reference is made to the memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Rogge dated November 3, 1939, requesting copies of certain reports submitted by the Bureau in this case in order that such copies may be furnished to United States Attorney Cahill of New York pursuant to a request received by Mr. Rogge from Mr. Cahill.

The reports, copies of which are requested by Mr. Rogge, are as follows:

Report of Special Agent [] dated July 12, 1939, at Los Angeles, California, which contains a summary of information ascertained in the Los Angeles District concerning the bank accounts of German-American Bund members in the Los Angeles area. A copy of this report was furnished to the Division of Records of the Department on July 24, 1939. b7C

Report of Special Agent [] dated May 17, 1939, at Chicago, Illinois, which contains information furnished by [] of Waukegan, Illinois, concerning individuals who have allegedly severed connections with the German-American Bund due to differences with Fritz Kuhn. [] previously resigned from the Bund and allegedly has no sympathy for that organization at the present time. A copy of this report was previously furnished to Assistant Attorney General Rogge by memorandum dated July 18, 1939. b7C

Report of Special Agent [] dated June 29, 1939, at New York City, which contains the results of interviews between Agent [] and certain Bund officials including James Wheeler-Hill, National Secretary; Gustave J. Elmer, National Director; Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, National Public Relations Director; William Luedtke, Max Rapp, and Fritz Kuhn. A copy of this report was furnished to Assistant Attorney General Rogge by memorandum dated June 30, 1939. b7C

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TOLSON

THO

November 8, 1939

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 10, 1939, at New York City, which contains information concerning the publication "DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER" and also the publication "NEUWIGES DEUTSCHLAND," both of which are distributed by the German-American Bund. This report also contains information with regard to an interview with Karl Weiler, leader of the Nassau County Local of the German-American Bund. A copy of this report was furnished to Assistant Attorney General Rogge by memorandum dated September 2, 1939.

b7C

It will be recalled that the above investigation is being conducted as the result of an opinion furnished by the Department following the review of information furnished by the Bureau to the effect that the German-American Bund is believed to be acting as an agent of a foreign principal within the terms of the Registration Act. Copies of all reports have been furnished to the Department for appropriate study with regard to possible prosecution.

In view of the above information, it is suggested that additional copies of the reports in question be furnished to Mr. Rogge in order that he may forward same to Mr. Cahill if he so desires. A suggested memorandum to Mr. Rogge enclosing copies of the reports is attached.

Respectfully,


E. A. Tamm

Enclosure

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

December 5, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR K. R. MCINTIRE

Attached are the translations made of four articles contained in the German publication entitled "WIR" and bearing the subtitle "ERLEBNISSE DEUTSCHER JUGEND IN U.S.A." (Experiences of the German Youth in U.S.A.).

The publication is put out by the Youth organization of the "D.A.B." or "Deutsch--Amerikanischen Berufsgemeinschaft" (German-American Trade or Vocation Society) in New York. It is a 1939 publication, compiled and edited by JUPP LIEBLEIN and HEINZ JOHN; printing establishment, Wm. A. Rohmeyer, New York, U.S.A. Jupp Lieblein signs himself in the foreword as "National Youth Director" of the "D.A.B."-Youth Organization.

Respectfully,

C. L. Grandall
C. L. Grandall

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THE PIONEERS OF THE "D.A.B." (*)

"German Youth in North-America"

(We are taking this article from the monthly periodical "Der Deutsche im Auslande" (The German abroad) of December 1936, because the train of thoughts comprehended therein are even today objects of attainment in our work.)

The German youth, their closely joined ranks and their education into intelligent Germans, hardly found support in organized Germanism in the United States until a few years ago.

Apart from the German schools which are maintained by German societies in many cities of the country, the youths were completely abandoned.

The young people of the postwar period, who came here with their parents and who belonged to youth movements in Germany in some form or another, have always endeavored to join themselves closely with other young people of the same mind. Naturally, in these times the picture of the postwar youth reflected itself; there existed in the United States youth groups of all possible and impossible political creeds.

In the year 1930 immigration to the United States ceased almost entirely and thereby ended the influx of a new motivating force in this respect. The fundamental aimlessness of the many larger German organizations, which were intent only upon their own existence or narrow management, did not give the young people any enthusiastic goal.

The national revolution in Germany was a mighty stumbling-block for the large part of Germanism in the United States which did not want to find itself in the circle of weathered societies. And it was these people who were seeking new aims that joined either a new organization with political ends or an already existing organization of a social-economic character. Naturally, the young people, who felt themselves kindred of the new Germany in mind and blood, strove at the same time toward these points of crystallization and there they found a field of activity.

(*) "D.A.B."-- Deutsch-Amerikanische Berufsgemeinschaft (German-American Trade Society).

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DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5 JCMC

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With splinterings in their own ranks the prevailing conditions and difficulties also brought about splinterings in the youth groups, so that a uniform comprehension of the entire work of the young people met with considerable difficulty. Therewith are to be considered a series of impediments which are founded upon local conditions and which can never be obviated.

Seldomly did the German people settle compactly in the large cities of the United States. Communication conditions and expansion of the cities involve considerable loss of time for the young people, who are obliged to attend school, to meet together. At the same time the great distances entail a considerable restriction of the means of transportation, so that vacations and weekend trips are most frequently out of the question.

Simultaneously a considerable shortage of suitable leaders for the young people is apparent, so that the formation of auxiliary groups becomes possible only when leadership material has been trained.

The wide expanse of the country itself permits only to a very limited extent and under significant financial sacrifice the concentration of youth groups at an appointed camp.

The assimilation influence at school is extraordinarily strong, so that it is hardly possible in most youth groups to intermingle the German language among the boys and girls. It has, therefore, in the past proven in the long run that a purposeful youth program can only be accomplished when a large organization of young people assists it as protectors and promoters.

The youth in the United States proceeds to making its own living much faster than it does in Germany. Even though it is not yet possible to offer the young German people a complete vocational education in order to bring them over into an earning capacity, the necessity nevertheless presents itself of pointing out good jobs to them as soon as possible after their graduation from school. The "D.A.B.", therefore, has aimed at fostering a purposeful youth program and at attracting well-trained leadership material; it has to do with not only the carrying out of an extensive sport and culture program, but also with the setting up of a sweeping vocational training as soon as possible. The aim must and will always be to create an accessible handicraft school for all young German people, in which they will also receive instruction on all German questions, and from which they will come with the security of always being capable of earning a living as well prepared workers. Not only will the self-consciousness of the rising generation of the Germans in the United States be strengthened therewith, but also respect for German work and Germandom in general will be strengthened.

G. L.

TRANSLATION BY:
C. L. Crandall; 12/5/39

COMRADES (BOYS AND GIRLS) OF THE "D.A.B."-YOUTH !

These last words are addressed to you.---

You are now at the end of the book. In serene and earnest narrations we have therein brought to life again a small part of the various happenings in our Youth Group. We have reported on journey and camp; we have related of our "home-evenings" and "work-afternoons". You were with us in the mountains and you went a long distance with us through strange vicinities. You heard what comrades from the land of our nativity think of our ways. A number of you boys and girls have reported life's experiences and have written down what was interesting and rich in action. Here we should like to thank those of you who helped us make up this book.

Not only have we written of ourselves, however---we have reported of the comrades who preceded us and laid the foundation for a D.A. B. Youth Organization.(*). The oldest of our collaborators will perhaps like to recall the time when no girls and only a few "Pimpfe" were included in the group. And our younger comrades should be conscious of the fact that long before their time young German people struggled for the same ends that they are struggling for now.--- Also those comrades who, without knowing it, became collaborators on our book, we wish to thank for their accounts, and we only hope that this writing reaches them wherever they may have wandered in the meantime. ---

Now our book will go out into the entire world, and everywhere find its way there where German people work for their nationality. Comrades of the Hitler Youth will read it and be proud to see our youth organizations standing as frontier-posts abroad. Germans abroad who have settled in other countries will hear of us and will be glad that they are not standing alone in the difficult struggle of all Germans who have left their native land.

But first of all we turned out the book for you boys and girls of the D.A.B. Youth Organizations. You yourselves have experienced all that about which we have written! Guard well this testimony of our creation! And sometime later when you have grown to be men and women, think back on us, wherever you may be, and then act in a sound and happy spirit of our work together.

Hail to the German youth!

HEINZ JOHN (BOHNE).

New York, April 1, 1939

(*) "D.A.B"-- Deutsch-Amerikanische Berufsgemeinschaft (German-American Trade Society).

TRANSLATION BY:
C.L. Crandall; 12/5/39/

Again we stand around a fire -- someplace in the New Jersey woods. And again the sparks climb into the dark night-- and we watch them and forget that we are on foreign soil. For around the fire we throw off all that is foreign, and we are German and nothing more.

It is not a joyous fire which we have lighted this time-- the flames burn for the dead. We are remembering the dead of the World War the dead of the ninth of November, and the young heroes who made the greatest of all sacrifices for their scorned and enslaved Germany.

Jupp speaks of the great war. Of the unspeakable sacrifices which our German comrades made in that world struggle. He describes the disappointment and the feeble anger of those returning to find their homeland torn and divided. And that among these soldiers there was one who so infinitely loved and deeply felt for this people, that he swore to raise it out of the quagmire -- cost what it may.

Years pass. Germany's distress becomes ever greater, and the foreign dominance more unbearable.

Then in 1923, when it was thought that the end was slowly approaching, the unknown front-soldier arose again. He was successful in proving to the men and the government at Munich how rotten and decayed their ideas were, and how healthy his world philosophy stood in comparison.

On the ninth of November, 1923 Adolf Hitler marched with his brown soldiers to the "Feldherren Hall" to overthrow the old. However, to the statesmen at that time not even a promise was holy. They were not afraid to so change their minds that they became traitors to their own people. The police received the command to shoot Adolf Hitler and his men. -- Nineteen men who wanted to save their country, and who believed that the time had come, fell.--

We remember them!

Hermann recites a poem ringing into the night: "The steps of the "Feldherren Hall" are an altar to us." Muffled drumbeats accompany him.

Softly we sing the song of the good comrade. We must sing it now, for it expresses all that we feel and think in this hour, yet cannot put into words.

A short poem again summarizes all that which happened from 1914 to 1933. A song forcefully resounds to the Rise and Liberation.

Now Jupp reads from Werner Gerhard. An idea can never decay or perish as long as young people pledge and offer themselves like heroes for this idea. And we know that Werner Gerhard lives on within us, and his desire has today become our desire.

We also remember him and his dead comrades!

The bonfire has already crumpled. But like an accent to our acknowledgement, a gust of wind blows into the glowing ashes and the sparks climb up again, lighting the young faces for a short moment: "Forward, forward resounds the brilliant fanfare!"

Silently we march along the highway. It is midnight. Only occasionally the cones of light from passing automobiles rush by.--

BOHNE

Translation: 11/30/39
D. E. Wright

SOLSTICE IN A FOREIGN LAND

(Pgs. 57-62)

(In June 1938 we invited the Marine-Hitler-Youth of the steamer "New York" to celebrate the summer solstice with us in our "Bergwald" near Riverdale. A comrade of the M. H. J. wrote his impressions of the visit in the following report.)

On our previous trip the invitation was sent to us by the Youth organization of the D. A. B. (German-American Trade Society) of New York, to send a delegation of our Marine Hitler Youth to the solstice celebration which was to take place at their camp near Riverdale, New Jersey on the 26th of June.

After a few difficulties in the beginning the plan took shape, and on Saturday at 5 o'clock a group of 10 persons met at an appointed place under the leadership of the comrades' leader and the 2nd officer.

Even for the New Yorkers it is not always easy to select the right means of transportation in order to, above all things, come out at the right point of the compass. So it seems to us mariners, at any rate, and, therefore, we were glad that a comrade of the New York Group met us near the pier and went with us.

In a comrade-like manner the New York Youth had each donated his mite to make the trip possible for their German comrades, making it unnecessary for them to use their small foreign exchange balance.

We were off via elevated and rode over the Hudson River to the railroad station on the New Jersey side. Our excitement began after we had left the "walls of houses". The weather was as though made for us -- warm and brilliant with sunshine. Under these conditions a happy, anxious expectancy gradually gripped us. The explanations of our leader found willing listeners and many questions showed that the Youths took in this new experience with open eyes.

After $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours train ride our station, Pompton, was reached. Now a half hour march - so we were told - and then we are at our destination.

After we left the road to the right our leader motioned in front of him with a wide gesture of his arm; here -- all this is ours. And we really became acquainted with it in what followed -- it was so. If many of us had expected a camp in the narrow sense of the word, or even the broad sense -- here all our expectations were surpassed; "Camp" -- oh no -- an estate -- mountains and valley and woods and lake, all belong to the D. A. B. to the extent of 180 acres.

Such a region is naturally the right one for Youths of every age.

But still further. Over a (selfmade) bridge, left along a rocky bed, around the hill and then up a steep road. In front of us spread an open ground --- and the swimming pool. Naturally, the next question is ready: when can we go swimming?

This lake as well as all the paths in their present form were laid out by members of the D. A. B. and the Youth Society in the course of the summer through voluntary and strenuous work. A considerable accomplishment, which proves the capacity of enthusiasm for the community idea of our fellow countrymen across the great pond.

Here we met the first comrades of the Youth Society and between dives we received a wet handshake. In order not to disturb the fun we went further up the mountain under the leadership of our comrade Hartmut with whom we have already become so well acquainted on this trip. First over good paths and then on what we took for Indian trails to the "administration and kitchen tent", as we heard.

Smoke and voices in the woods before us disclosed that we finally had come near to our day's goal. The tent mentioned was not yet there (we put it up the next day in enthusiastic cooperation with the New York Youths.) -- but in the middle of wood and utensils, pots and pans, tables and chairs, drums, boxing gloves, and large and small boys, the "administration" and the soul of all, "Jupp" (the national Youth leader of the D. A. B. J.) greeted us.

This Jupp seemed here to be a concept, as we were yet to observe, of a quiet pole in a swirling flight. And if we had not later asked, no one would have thought that he had a last name.

We had arrived right in the middle of preparations for supper. After the trek our stomachs were sagging. The aroma from the fireplace was all the more pleasant and smelled like a good pea or bean soup.

But unfortunately it was still just the preparation-- we had to go further up the mountain to get to our quarters. Now it became really exclusive. Had we known that we were going to move in the footsteps of Winnetou -- now we were on Indian trails. Ahead still was our indefatigable Hartmut - and finally a clearing appeared before us.

A short but sincere welcoming. Here, that is your tent. How many are there of you? Twelve men? Well - it will work out. A few of us will sleep outside. It is warm. Fine!

To be sure we did not fight over the places in the tent. It was much nicer outside.

And now -- after changing our traveling clothes and stowing away our trunks and other equipment, we began to gradually become acquainted with our hosts. There was no need for long exhortations. At one time one would be disappearing into a tent here, at another time one would be sitting over there upon the tarpaulin with a suddenly formed friendship.

We had to admit, we were pitifully hungry. Again we went on the war-paths to the kitchen. Inasmuch as it was not yet time, we looked over the camp-ground of the Pimpfe on the opposite hill. (Pimpfe - term given to the smaller boys of the junior organization of Hitler Youth) In most ways they were better situated than our camp and were also running about with equal enthusiasm.

But now it was time to eat. Everyone unanimously squatted in a quadrangle upon anything that was suitable for it and emptied his mess kit. For the thirsty there was pure water nearby. The chef had done his work sublimely. A subsequent period of rest in camp was quite justified.

In the meantime it had gotten dark and with it came the mood for the bonfire. Preparations for the solstice celebration had been completed. Next came a silent march through the dark forest to the site of the camp fire. On the way we ran into two other processions -- the young Pimpfe and the girls, and in a long procession of about 180 boys and girls, we proceeded on up to the top of the hill.

Out of the forest the light of the fire appeared before us. Four torch bearers stood around the bonfire on all four sides.

We marched silently into a closed circle.

And now I cannot impressively put into words a description of this hour of celebration as we actually experienced it with our brothers. But in their speech and songs we felt the sacred emotion of these boys and girls and their profound faith in their great Germany and we also know that Germany will always be great and strong as long as it has such outposts of youth in foreign lands.

And how glad we were when our young comrades summoned us to jump over the burning fire with them.

Always with a new toast, we continued to jump over the low burning fire until the time came to begin the march back. Our hosts, we learned, had had a long day. Some of them had come long distances on their bicycles the night before. But now the need of rest was great, and we seized a fine opportunity to show a little appreciation by offering to take over the night watch. Moreover the thoughts of other festive hours in the quietude of a nocturnal forest may have arisen in the minds of more than just one of us. When can we mariners have another one? But right after this celebration which had given us so infinitely much, a quiet hour was worth a lot.

Thus passed our night at camp until the hour of the morning arrived when everybody took to their legs for some morning sport and that long awaited swim. They went on the run along the now frequented trails of the forest down to the lake. With lungs pumped full of forest air -- shouting, fun and laughter-- the day was given a good beginning. And appetite.

In order to prove that we did not want to be only guests but that we were wholeheartedly with them, one of us offered to make the coffee and had already done so very early. The simple breakfast tasted excellent.

Jupp first of all appointed his people to the morning's work. Since a six week's summer camp is planned in July and everything is in the preliminary stages, there was a tremendous amount of work to be done; carry wood there put up a tent here, make paths, clear water places, and everything else that is to be done in the wilds.

Of course they did not want us to work. (Afterwards we smuggled ourselves to it.) We were told to become acquainted with that gigantic countryside and amuse ourselves with our favourite sports.

And how we became acquainted with that countryside. Off we went led by our Hartmut. Up mountains, down mountains, to the north, south, east, west. Up to the peak of the "Ostmark" where from giant rocks we had a wonderful view to the southward. Down again, untiring along paths which were at first real Indian trail like those which in the olden times went through the whole land in all directions. Weeds and bushes still wet from the morning rain brushed our faces. When we could go no further we turned back to hunt for new trails until we gradually came to the "settlement" and finally appeared at the fireplace. For once we had a concept of the extent of this land which belongs to the German-American Trade society. That must be fun to be with the Youths when they have their summer camp. And a whole six weeks long. But we seafarers were satisfied with this one day granted to us.

Now the time until lunch could not be better used than with another swim. Some of us fell to and helped throw up the tents and make the finishing touches on the clearing.

I was given the opportunity to visit the Girls' Organization camp.

A hidden, secret path to the right of the lake led through the bushes to the camp. Upon our approach a whistle sounded-- Aha! They were on guard and announced our coming.

Admission to the camp was allowed only by special permission of the directrice who proudly led us from tent to tent and called our attention to the exemplary order. Naturally here it was quite another and more peaceful setting. We had just left the Youth in a great hubbub, or in a great "condition" as it is so nicely called in the Marine corps, here all sat quietly in a circle and listened to their directrice.

Now and then one would chance a glance at these interlopers, but we did not have the feeling that we in any way caused a disturbance. One could easily understand that even the smallest girls were happy here. For each girl in the large and roomy tents was an army cot to which at sea we used to give the lovely name of "donkey".

This visit to the girl's camp completed the picture of all that which we had received today.

In the afternoon games and inspection were planned but it all came to naught. Right after lunch which was eaten with joy as usual on the tree logs, the growling of thunder in the distance began. And then the rustling of rain. Rain, and again rain.

We seamen knew pretty well what a tropical shower is, for example. But this American rainstorm could very well compare. Nothing was left for us to do but to creep into the tents and amuse ourselves with singing, guitar playing, story telling or sleeping or whatever we chose to do, and wait for the end of the deluge. And so went our afternoon and all our plans.

The scheduled train had been missed but since there was nothing else to do, it was decided to march down to the railroad station through the wet forest. The Pimpfes ahead, the Youths following and the girls in the rear.

In the extra automobile the wet pups sat and sang together the extemporaneous ditties: They all began with either "In our B. D. M (Bund German Girls) or, "In our Jugendschaft" (Youths Organization) There was no dirth of subject material from our camplife. However, the boys could compose more verses than the girls; not because there were more boys but because they understood more about composing and would not let the girls get a word in edgewise. -- But the pleasant understanding was undisturbed.

And so we approached the farewell from our good hosts. How can we show our thanks?

We think that through keeping both wonderful days in our memory as a wonderful experience which not only gave us a rare solstice celebration but rather brought us to the certainty that even beyond the German borders and far across the sea the German feeling and the clinging to German customs, the pride of belonging to the German people will never be permitted to diminish.

Sophus

Translation: 12/2/39
D. E. Wright
C. L. Crandall

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

GJS:KH
65-381

March 9, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND; - *General*
REGISTRATION ACT *231*

sf Receipt is acknowledged of Bureau letter of February 26, 1940 (Bureau file #61-7591), and Bureau letter of January 13, 1940, both marked "Personal and Confidential". *229*

Please be informed that a report was submitted by the Confidential Informant referred to [redacted] with which he enclosed transcripts of newspaper clippings concerning ALFRED FRAUENFELD. Briefly, the Informant states, this story was circulated by some newspaper columnist in the latter part of 1933, in 1936, and again in 1938, and never with any indication of any basis for the story. It might also be noted that the succession of leadership in the Bund has been from FRITZ KUHN to G. WILHELM KUNZE, and there is nothing to indicate that KUNZE is not the actual head at this time.

b7D

Yours very truly,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Special Agent in Charge

11-16-01 SP5 Jcmc

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&
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102-1-870	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	SECTION
4 MAR 11 1940	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

JFP:MK

April 1, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

In view of its delinquency, I wish to call your attention at this time to the attached memorandum of December 18, 1939, from Assistant Attorney General Rogge, and its inclosures. This material was given to me by Mr. McIntire in the early part of February. To date I have not had an opportunity to do anything on this matter, and in this connection, I wish to point out that in my opinion it will take a minimum of seven to ten days of uninterrupted work to compile the information Mr. Rogge requests.

The present volume of work on my desk makes it impossible for me to give this amount of time to this matter without serious detriment to the proper supervision of other important matters.

Your attention is invited to the second page of Mr. Rogge's memorandum, whereon he suggests that after the attachments thereto have been examined, Messrs. Ruffin and Willauer of the Department will be available for conference to clear up any matters regarding which there may be doubt. It is respectfully suggested that I be permitted to confer with these individuals for the purpose of determining just how much of the investigation requested is desired at the present time, in view of recent developments such as the conviction of Fritz Kuhn.

Respectfully,

J. F. Pryor.

102-1-176	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
1	AUG 23 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TAMM	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5 JCMC

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

OJR:Ww:mp

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 18, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Re: German American Bund — Registration

I am attaching hereto some notes prepared by Mr. James E. Ruffin of the Criminal Division from his reading of the testimony of the following witnesses before the Dies Committee:

b7D

Fritz Kuhn

b7C

These notes were not prepared for the purpose of forming a resume of all testimony given but simply contain points in which Mr. Ruffin found the testimony of interest with a view to setting up leads for future investigation.

I am also attaching notes which he made in examining the F.B.I. file entitled "Federal Bureau of Investigation Report of Investigation into Nazi Military Training Camps in the United States", dated December 31, 1937.

With these notes there are submitted two memoranda based thereon prepared by Messrs. Ruffin and Willauer, which contain a

RECORDED INDEXED

102-1-871

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 21 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM

Mr Tolson	.....
Mr Nathan	.....
Mr E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr Clegg	.....
Mr Ladd	.....
Mr Coffey	.....
Mr Egan	.....
Mr Glavin	.....
Mr Harbo	.....
Mr Lester	.....
Mr Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Rec'd and sent to
files for recording
9:45 AM.
12-20-39
KRM

Ret 12-21-39
Bx

A.G. advised he is now handling
this matter & the investigation
+ information regarding Ruffin
is not desired for this time.
8/9/40 - P. J. O.

list of points and leads. In some instances these points or leads require further investigation. In other instances they may simply require a check of your files in order to ascertain whether you have information on the indicated subjects. These memoranda indicate these differences at the various places where they occur. I suggest that after the attachments have been examined Mr. Ruffin and Mr. Willauer will be available for conference to clear up any matters as to which you have doubt. I would appreciate it if you would carry forward such investigation as is indicated in Messrs. Ruffin's and Willauer's memoranda.

Respectfully,



JOHN ROGGE
Assistant Attorney General

Enc.:

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337475
337476

INCLOSURE Nº 337474
FROM Department of Justice
<small>7-849</small>

JER:WW:mp

December 8, 1939

MEMORANDUM

Re: Notes taken by Mr. James E. Ruffin, Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, on Federal Bureau of Investigation report of investigation into Nazi Military Training Camps in the United States, dated December 31, 1937.

Page 1.

(1) It is noted that on page 96 of the F. B. I. report that Mrs. Schuh is referred to as a German espionage agent. Information is requested as to any further knowledge of the activities of Mrs. Schuh since the date of this report.

Page 2.

(2) As of March 24, 1934, the F. B. I. received some information to the effect that the Steel Helmet Group were joining the United States naval defenses under assumed names and elsewhere it is indicated that investigation of the Steel Helmet Group is not now being carried on because there is some evidence that there is no connection between this group and the Bund. This gives rise to the suggestion that the F. B. I. files be checked to ascertain whether during the years 1938 and 1939 there is any information that members of the Bund are presently joining any of the United States defense arms either under assumed names or otherwise. In this connection it is also suggested that the F. B. I. should contact Army Intelligence and Naval Intelligence to see whether they have any information of activities during 1938 and 1939 by the Bund in the armed forces of the United States.

Page 3.

(3) As of 1937 when the Nazi camp report was prepared there is information that Ernest Zuber was engaged in travelling back and forth between the United States and Germany without passport and acting as a courier, and he may have had some connection with the German Gestapo. It is suggested that

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a careful check of the F. B. I. file be made to see whether they have any information of later date on this man and if so that we be apprised of the nature of this information in order to tell whether it would be valuable for us to examine reports on him.

Page 4.

(4) On page 661 mention is made that one Bernhardt, purported to be a member of the German American Bund, is suspected of German espionage. It is suggested that all files of the F. B. I. be checked to ascertain what sources of information they have on this.

(5) There is information that in 1936 Kurt Beyer had a connection with the Nazi propaganda Service. It is suggested that the F. B. I. files be checked to ascertain the nature of any information since this date on this man.

(6) On page 665 of the F. B. I. report there is mention of information that Franz B. Paetow may have been a paid Nazi representative in San Francisco. It is suggested that all F. B. I. files be checked in order to bring down to date all information on this man.

Page 5.

(7) There is information on page 665 of the F. B. I. file that F. E. Petersen may have handled publicity for the "Friends of New Germany". It is suggested that all F. B. I. files be checked in order to bring down to date all information on this man.

(8) Captain William Luther is mentioned on page 668 of the F. B. I. report with information that he may have been active in bringing in propaganda into this country for the Nazis. It is suggested that all F. B. I. files be checked in order to bring down to date all information on this man.

Page 6.

(9) Information on page 712 of the Nazi Camp report indicates that Harry Lechner was employed in the Boeing Aircraft Factory at Seattle. It is noted that further reference to Lechner is contained in report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 10, 1939, in the case of German American Bund Registration, that an interview with [redacted] is described and the [redacted] gives information as to Lechner. It is suggested that if there be information on Lechner in any other file of the F. B. I. that the nature of this information be furnished. It is further suggested that any information as to [redacted] not contained in the espionage file under that name or in the file of the German American Bund -- Registration, be also set forth.

b7C

Page 7.

(10) It is noted that on page 746 of the Nazi Camp report of the F. B. I., John L. Spivack claims to know a retired businessman in the middle west who has information as to large sums of money used by the German Ambassador for propaganda and espionage work in the United States. Spivack at the time of the interview was unwilling to disclose this name but held out hope that he might do so in the future if he was subpoenaed. It is suggested that in view of the fact that the Congressional investigation and investigations by other agencies have now reached such an advanced stage Spivack should be again interviewed to see if he would disclose the name of his informant and if so that this informant be interviewed.

Respectfully,

Special Attorney

Special Assistant to the Attorney General

h. m.

ENCLOSURE Nº 337476
FROM Department of Justice
<small>7-549</small>

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

OJR-JER-BGL

December 1, 1939.

NOTES TAKEN BY ME ON THE F.B.I. FILE
COVERING THE INVESTIGATION OF NAZI
MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS IN THE
UNITED STATES, DATED DECEMBER 31,
1937.

This file covers a complete investigation made by the F.B.I. as to the activities of the Bund and kindred organizations (not including the Communist and allied organizations). Particular attention was given to Nazi military training camps. The constitution of the Bund, as well as the various divisions of that organization, are set forth. The names of the officers of the national, district and local organizations are given. The investigation covers virtually every post, as well as camp in the Country.

On page 96, the confidential report No. 47, dated January 15, 1934, mentions a Mrs. Schuh, 55 years of age. This report calls her a German espionage agent.

Memo. --2--

Page 97. Confidential Report No. 84, dated March 24, 1934,

says:

"Members of the Steel Helmet Group are joining the United States National Defense under assumed names. Simon said he was an American citizen and holds a United States commission in the "National Guard Army Reserve".

(Note-- No other information is given on this phase of the matter).

Page 97. Reference is made to Confidential Report No. 158, dated August 14, 1934. This report refers to an interview with a Mr. Arnold Stimpel, 1151 Center Street, Chicago, and it mentions that Stimpel was supposed to have definite information that Nick Mueller is bribing some Government official, and that a Mr. Epstein, who passes on the applications for permission to use the armories for rifle practice, is one of the officials supposed to be receiving bribes, etc. (Note--An interview was had by an agent with a Brigadier-General of the Illinois National Guard, who was of the opinion that none of the officers under him had been bribed by any of the Bund Members, etc.

Page 100. "Reference is made to Report No. 158 on page 97. Investigation failed to disclose that either the members of the German American Bund or the O. D. in Chicago are training in the use of firearms. No inquiry was made with reference to the alleged bribing of a government official in view of the fact that this allegation antedated the creation of the German-American Bund. No investigation with reference to the Steel Helmet Group was undertaken, in view of the fact that, according to Fritz Kuhn, there never has been any connection between the Steel Helmet Group and the German American Bund. * * *

Reference is now made to Report No. 15a with reference to flying activities. The investigation

Memo. --3--

in the Chicago area failed to disclose that the German American Bund is giving any instructions in aviation."

Page 117. An interview with one Louis Gibarti, an official of the German Language Weekly Newspaper Deutsches Volksecho mentions one Ernst Zuber, who worked for a time in the Bowtown Athletic Club, New York City, as a masseur. Gibarti stated that Zuber traveled back and forth between the United States and Germany on the ships of the Bernstein Line without a passport. He also advised that Zuber was a personal courier for Hitler, driving between Berlin and Czechoslovakia. It is Gibarti's opinion that Zuber was at one time connected with a German Gestapo.

Page 122. A description of the newspapers owned by the Bund is here given in detail.

Page 123. Hugo Haas was a national leader of the Youth Movement at that time (in 1934) and had charge of the Griggstown, New Jersey, Camp.

Page 614. Reference is made to Hermann Schwinn, 634 W. 15th Street, Los Angeles, California. He is the department leader of the Bund for the Western Department. It was ascertained that he was accompanied by Gottfried Hein, Oakland unit leader, on a visit to Germany, leaving the United States on July 10, 1937, and returning September 29, 1937. During this visit to Germany, Schwinn stated that he did not confer with Nazi officials.

Memo. --4--

Page 618. Schwinn claimed that the Bund is satisfied with democracy, but communism should be dealt with in a discouraging manner. He explained that the Bund does not advocate Nazism or Fascism, but Americanism. According to Schwinn it is along these lines that the Bund is endeavoring to educate its membership.

Page 661. In referring to a list of the members of the San Francisco Unit of the Bund, the name of one Bernhardt is mentioned. In November, 1937, he was described as an unofficial attache of the consulate staff. He was mentioned as being a friend of Johannes Klapproth of Oakland. Bernhardt was suspected of being German Secret Service operative.

On the same page Kurt Beyer, 2340 Cecilia Ave., San Francisco, is mentioned. In 1937 he was a representative of the German Railways (Tourist Bureau) in San Francisco. It is stated that in August, 1936, he was probably connected with the Nazi Propaganda Service.

Page 663. Henry Lage, leader of the San Francisco A.D.V. since October, 1935, is mentioned. It is stated that in 1937 he was known to visit most of the German boats (in San Francisco).

Page 665. Franz B. Paetow, 1250 Pine, San Francisco, is mentioned. In November, 1937, he was the cashier for the San Francisco Hamburg-North American-German Lloyd, 160 California St.,

Memo. --5--

San Francisco. He was treasurer of the "Friends of New Germany" and was probably a paid Nazi representative in this area. He had not been active for a year at the time of the report, which was in November, 1937.

Page 665. F. E. Petersen of the Hamburg-American Line, San Francisco, was mentioned. It was stated that he handled the publicity of the "Friends of New Germany", and that he was probably a Nazi agent. This investigation was made in November, 1937.

Page 667. Reference is made to Gottfried Hein who was the district head of the Friends of New Germany, and later of the A.D.V. He was described as the most active Nazi in the Bay area, and was known to contact all German ships.

Page 668. Captain William Luther of Berkeley, California, was mentioned. It was stated that he was an active member of the Friends of New Germany until the clash with Hein broke off his connection with the organization. It is stated that at one time he was known to have brought in propaganda for the Nazis. This report was made in November, 1937.

Page 669. "The confidential informants are alarmed over the printed propaganda that may be distributed by the Nazis and are of the strong belief and opinion that Manfred von Killinger, German Consul General, will in either a direct or indirect manner do everything in his power to assist the Nazi movement in the United States."

Page 705.

"Reference is made to Dr. Ernest Ulrich Von Buelow, who has been referred to by John L. Spivack as 'one Von Buelow'. A confidential informant stated that Von Buelow is not associated with the German American Bund or with any subversive activities in the vicinity of San Diego, California. He has lived in San Diego for several years and is generally considered as being one of the very best German citizens in that community. It is his understanding that Von Buelow is not a naturalized citizen of the United States and that he is presently traveling in Europe."

(Note-- Witness Neil Howard Ness, 37 Beacon Street, Oakland, California, in testifying before the Dies Committee said that he had known Von Buelow for many years, and had first met him in Germany. He said that Von Buelow was not known as a Bund member, but that he was closely associated with Bund activities on the West Coast. Witness was further of the opinion that Von Buelow was head of the German espionage system on the West Coast.

Page 712. Harry Lechner, Box 958a, R.F.D. No. 8, Seattle, Washington, a leader of the Bund in Seattle, was mentioned. It was stated that Lechner was employed by the Boeing Aircraft Corporation as second assistant foreman in the welding shop, and that he had been associated with that corporation for the past 12 years. This is noted in particular because of charges to the effect that Bund members were used for the purpose of getting information as to the manufacture of airplanes, etc.

Page 745. Under the heading of "Miscellaneous Interviews" there is mention of an interview with one John I. Spivack, 313 E. 17th Street, New York City. Spivack was a former writer for the

Memo. --7--

"Daily Worker", a communist paper. Spivack referred to a man by the name of Von Buslow who lived in a house on a point overlooking the United States Naval Base at San Diego, California. This is undoubtedly the same man as heretofore mentioned. According to Spivack, this man moved from the house to a hotel which also commanded a view of the Naval Base. He stated that this man was in touch with the Nazi ships, the Nazi and Japanese Consulates, and also has intimate contacts with the espionage agents for both the Nazis and the Japanese.

Spivack further said that Luther, the German Ambassador, received 2½ million dollars for work in the United States in the propaganda and espionage fields. Spivack stated that he obtained this information from an unusually reliable source, a retired business man in the Middle West. Spivack did not desire to disclose the name of his informant at this time, since he expects to get additional information from this source with reference to the cooperation between the Nazis and Japanese in the United States. Spivack says that his informant told him that Luther once sent a man to see Kuhn while the latter was employed by the Ford Motor Company. Spivack assured the investigating agent that if he is subpoenaed by a Congressional or Senatorial body he would be willing to furnish the name of his informant.

On page 747, it is stated:

"Gerhart H. Seger is Editor of the Neue Volks Zeitung, 227 East 84th Street, New York. He has described himself

as being a German of Aryan stock and a former member of the Reichstag. He has not been in agreement with Nazi policies and at one time was placed in a concentration camp from which he subsequently escaped. He informed an Agent that the purpose of the German-American Bund is to force the Germans here to join the organization; that the ultimate aim is not to antagonize the Americans, but to train these people, the members, so that in case of war they would have this country remain neutral or ally with Germany. This investigation disclosed no coercive tactics. Seger has visited neither Camp Siegfried nor Camp Nordland, but states he has reliable information that the O. D. conducts drills at these points; that they are not armed but that the drill does include practice in handling riots; that there is also instruction in spying on American citizens of German origin as to their affiliations, et cetera. He stated that the O.D. also preserves order in the camps; that the German people are impressed with the necessity of sending their children to the camps; that the boys receive military training."

(Note-- This is the witness whose testimony I was requested by a representative of the Dies Committee to read, but which I did not read because it was not available at that time.)

Page 752. It was stated that Representative Samuel Dickstein delivered to the Agents all the information in his possession pertaining to this subject matter.

JAMES E. RUFFIN.

ENCLOSURE Nº 337473
FROM Department of Justice
<small>7-840</small>

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

MEMORANDUM BY MESSRS. WILLAHER AND RUFFIN

Re: Mr. Ruffin's notes on testimony of witnesses before the Dies Committee on the Bund, Silver Shirts, and other allegedly Anti-Communist and Anti-Semitic organizations.

The following memorandum is a running series of comments upon, and questions raised by, the testimony produced before the Dies Committee in the above matters. The comments follow the page orders of Mr. Ruffin's notes, which are attached hereto.

Some of the matters suggested for the further investigation have already been touched upon in some instances in a certain amount of detail before the Dies Committee. However, where further investigation is suggested on such matters it is because it is felt that the importance thereof makes it advisable to have a/an interview of witnesses on these subjects to ascertain whether their stories have changed since the Dies testimony or could be further amplified.

WITNESS JOHN C. METCALFE

- Page 2. (1) Metcalfe should be interviewed to ascertain what his assumed name in the Bund was if information is not otherwise available.
- (2) Metcalfe should be interviewed to ascertain the date on which he joined the Bund and the date on which he resigned.
- (3) Metcalfe should be interviewed to ascertain the date on which he made his trip to California, the places he visited, and the names of all Bund leaders or members whom he can recall having seen.
- Page 3. (4) Metcalfe should be interviewed and closely questioned as to his reported conversation with Kuhn, quoted on page 3 of the notes, to the effect that Kuhn had influence in the appointment and removal of Consular officials. Every possible detail as to this conversation should be obtained, including if possible any

names of Consular officials mentioned by Kuhn to Metcalfe, the facts as to where and when Kuhn made this statement to Metcalfe, and what circumstances led up to the conversation. He should also be questioned as to whether there were any witnesses to the conversation and as to who, if anybody, has been told about the conversation by Metcalfe. If there are any such persons, the times when Metcalfe told about this conversation should be ascertained if possible. If any memorandum or written account of the conversation, or any similar conversation, were made by Metcalfe, or articles in newspapers written thereon, copies should be obtained where possible.

(5) Metcalfe should be interviewed to obtain from him a list of all newspaper or other type of articles or written records of any kind which he has made as to his knowledge of Bund activities or the activities of any of the members thereof. Wherever possible copies of these writings should be obtained.

(6) Metcalfe should be interviewed to ascertain the source of his knowledge that the German Government issued an order about three years ago forbidding citizens in this country from joining the German American Bund, and in this connection he should be interviewed to give substantiating details on his statement that this order has not been lived up to by the organization.

Page 4. (7) Metcalfe should be interviewed to ascertain detailed evidence regarding his allegation that the German Bund (not the German American Bund) openly professes allegiance to Hitler and openly drills in the United States. Names of persons who observed these activities and could testify to them, and dates as to when they occurred, should be obtained if Metcalfe can furnish them and if he cannot a notation should be made to this fact.

(8) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to the source of his knowledge that Kuhn sent letters to various organizations in the German American Bund telling them to destroy all correspondence. It should be ascertained whether the witness Metcalfe himself saw any such instructions and also other supporting facts as to the date of such instructions and the names of other persons who might know of their existence.

(9) Metcalfe should be interviewed with reference to his statement that he has no personal knowledge of Kuhn's official relationship with the German government excepting what Kuhn told him. This statement contains an inference

that Kuhn may have told the witness other facts in addition to the statement as to Kuhn's influence over Consular officials which is quoted on page 3 of Mr. Ruffin's notes. If any such admissions of relationship were made by Kuhn to Metcalfe, all details therewith should be obtained from Metcalfe, with dates, places, and names of other witnesses to conversations wherever possible.

Page 5. (10) Metcalfe should be carefully interviewed to ascertain the details upon which he bases his broad statement that the real aims of the Bund are the establishment of a vast spy net and a powerful sabotage machine in the United States. In this connection it is important to ascertain whether Metcalfe has any evidence of espionage or sabotage activities other than the few instances which he related to the Dies committee.

(11) Metcalfe should be interviewed to ascertain the source of his conclusion that no oath is required in the Bund now, due to the fear of exposure. He should be questioned as to whether this subject was a matter of discussion among Bund officials and if so when and by whom was such discussion had.

(12) Metcalfe should be interviewed to develop in detail how he knows that Nazi activities of the Bund are traceable to government controlled agencies in Germany. The questions would include the names of these agencies, documentary proof, if any, which he has in his possession or has seen, statements or admissions of witnesses made in his presence and other supporting details.

Page 6. (13) Metcalfe should be interviewed to develop his means of knowing that the so called "storm troop division" of the Bund is a strong-arm force patterned closely after the Hitler storm troops. He should be asked as to all details of their training known to him, of any acts of violence which he has observed or heard of perpetrated by them, and other supporting detail for this conclusion. As to his allegation that this force is to work hand in glove with the German government and from it men will be drafted for a sabotage machine and spy net, he should be questioned closely as to his means of knowing these facts to ascertain whether they are simply inference or whether some such plans were in fact communicated to him, and if so in what form they were communicated, where, and by whom.

(14) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to the photograph showing Hitler and Kuhn and other Bund officials standing together, which was identified by him. He should be questioned in detail as to his knowledge of the authenticity of this photograph, and asked whether any such photograph was ever given to him by Kuhn or whether Kuhn at any time made any statements to him showing that this photograph was authentic.

(15) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to the statement by Otto Arndt, alleged to be a storm troop official of the Astoria, New York, Post, with regard to a statement that Hitler made to Arndt, quoted on page 6 of the notes. The circumstances giving rise to this statement by Arndt, the place where it was made, and the names of any other witnesses to the statement should be obtained.

(16) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to the matter of arms for storm troopers, and personal knowledge by witness as to names of any storm troopers who have arms should be obtained.

(17) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to the allegation that storm troopers are given an opportunity to visit Germany free of charge, to ascertain his personal knowledge of any instances where this was done, obtaining names of storm troopers, dates where possible, names of ships on which they departed, etc. Also his source of knowledge as to the activities of these storm troopers while in Germany should be obtained, and as to witness's statement that he was given an opportunity for such trip while he was a storm trooper further details as to when, where, by whom, and in what manner such opportunity was given to him should be obtained. Since he was a storm trooper himself he should be questioned as to any arms that he himself possessed, any acts of violence in which he participated, any drills in which he took part, and any instructions which he as a storm trooper received.

Page 3¹/₂

(18) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to the statement that storm troop members admitted that they were aviation mechanics and that they were employed by Douglas Aircraft Corporation and Boeing Aircraft. The names of these storm troopers who made these statements should be obtained and the circumstances, together with the names of any other witnesses to these statements, should be obtained.

(19) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to the statement that adherents of the Nazi cause have obtained employment in Navy yards which resulted in placing them in direct possession of secret plans for construction of United States Navy battleships, and were present on trial runs of the latest types of ships. Names, dates, places, and sources of witness's knowledge leading to this conclusion should be carefully inquired into, and any knowledge which the witness has as to transmittal of information so obtained to other persons or to foreign powers should be developed in detail.

Page 9. (20) Metcalfe should be questioned as to the opinion that the Bund movement in the United States might be financed by a few large industries, the names of any such industries should be obtained and the witness closely questioned to ascertain whether this is mere surmise on his part or whether he can substantiate this allegation with evidence such as amounts of contributions, means by which they were made, and to whom they were made.

(21) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to the question of whether there is a financial relationship between the German government and the Bund, all supporting data should be obtained, such as admissions by Bund leaders, amounts of money obtained, when they were obtained, by whom and in what form, and where any such moneys were kept and how expended.

(22) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to attendance of Bund meetings by German Consuls and speeches by them, the names of these consuls, dates on which they attended, the places where the meetings were held, and the nature of the speeches given by them.

(23) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to the statement attributed to Henry Lage, Bund leader in San Francisco, that Consul Von Killinger had offered financial aid to the Bund for Nazi propaganda broadcasts. It should be determined whether this aid was accepted, and if so whether the broadcasts were made and when, where, and by whom.

Page 10. (24) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to information, concerning the trip to Germany made by Schwinn and Hein, which was obtained by Metcalfe from Hein's father and has to do with payment of the expenses of this trip by the German government. The F. B. I. investigation has already covered this matter by interview with Hein's father. From this witness further detail should be obtained if possible as to the form of this financial assistance and the method by which the financial assistance was arranged, whether steamship tickets were obtained free of cost and, if so, through whom, and any definite statements which Hein's father may have made as to the amounts of money and other details of the alleged financial arrangement.

(25) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to the conversation between witness and Arno Kisee; witness should be questioned as to time of conversation, place where it occurred, and names of any other witnesses to the conversation.

Page 11. (26) Metcalfe should be questioned as to his conversation with Otto Wiedeman in order to develop the further details of the tie-up with the German Consulates which Metcalfe

alleges, and as to the part of the conversation with Wiedeman in which Wiedeman admitted that he had not even taken out first papers but was training storm troops. Witness should be questioned as to the time, the place, and names of other witnesses to this conversation. Any other statements by Wiedeman of like effect which were made in this conversation should likewise be obtained.

Page 13. (27) Metcalfe should be questioned as to his statement that German Naval officers and sailors have met at Bund headquarters both on the Atlantic and the Pacific, to ascertain the names of any such officers or sailors, the names and whereabouts of the headquarters, the times of these visits, and the activities of the officers and sailors when at headquarters which are known to witness of his own personal knowledge and also those details which are known to him from other sources, and a description of the manner in which he obtained this knowledge should be obtained.

(28) Metcalfe should be questioned as to his statement that packages believed to contain shipments of propaganda were delivered by Captains of various Bund ships to headquarters, to ascertain whether witness knows this of his own personal knowledge or, if not, exactly how he obtained the information and in what manner such information can be verified by further investigation.

(29) Metcalfe should be questioned as to his statement that such propaganda had been seen on the desk of Herman Schwinn, western leader of the Bund in Los Angeles, to ascertain by whom this propaganda was seen and how it is known that this is the propaganda delivered by Captains of various German ships. In this connection witness states that he personally obtained such propaganda from Schwinn and he should therefore be questioned as to exactly what Schwinn told him about the source of this propaganda at the time it was obtained.

Page 14. (30) Metcalfe should be questioned as to his statement that wealthy German Americans contribute money secretly to the Bund, in order to ascertain the names of such persons and all details as to these contributions which are known by the witness or leads which he can give for further investigation to ascertain the truth of this allegation.

(31) Metcalfe should be questioned as to his statement that propaganda comes directly from the German Ministry for Propaganda to the German American Bund, in order to ascertain how he knows that this propaganda comes from that source, whether its origin is marked on its face and, if not, who told him of its origin. Any copies of such propaganda which the witness has in his possession should be obtained or, if he has no copies, leads for obtaining same should be gotten.

(32) Metcalfe should be questioned as to his statement that the Bund receives a steady stream of contributions from members and sympathizers in order to obtain the names of any contributors, amounts contributed, and all of the details from which an investigation of the finances of the Bund from this source can be instituted.

(33) Metcalfe should be questioned as to the dues and contributions to the Bund from the German Business League called the D. K. V., in order to ascertain the extent of his personal knowledge on this subject, and if he has no personal knowledge, leads upon which further investigation of the truth of his allegations can be based.

Page 15. (34) Metcalfe should be questioned as to his statement that one source of revenue of the Bund is from sale of uniforms from the store of E. O. Krause, 308 East 36th Street, New York City, and other merchants, in order to ascertain the names of any other merchants and the exact manner in which the activities of these merchants result in revenue to the Bund and the source of his knowledge on this subject.

(35) Metcalfe should be questioned as to his statement that a source of income for the Bund is from lotteries, in order to ascertain whether these lotteries are interstate in nature, by whom they are operated, and all possible leads for further investigation of this activity. The question should include the possibility of the use of the mails.

(36) Metcalfe should be questioned as to the statement of Albert Zimmer made to witness to the effect that a secret list of contributors to the Bund is kept by Zimmer, in order to ascertain whether Metcalfe ever saw this list or can give any leads as to how it might be obtained.

Page 16. (37) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to his statement with regard to propaganda used by the Bund he had seen some which had wrappings manufactured in Germany, in order to ascertain how he knew these wrappings were manufactured in Germany and when and where he saw them. If he has any samples of such wrappings they should be obtained and all leads for obtaining such wrappings, if he does not have them himself, should likewise be gotten.

(38) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to his statement that Nazi literature written in the United States was sent to Germany and then re-shipped to the United States for propaganda purposes, in order to ascertain how the witness knows that this is so and what the reason for this procedure was. In this connection the names of all authors whose writings were handled in this manner should be obtained with supporting detail as to the articles by them which were so treated and the times and places where this procedure was carried out.

Page 17. (39) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to his statement that Karl Neumeister, 1898 Daly Street, New York City, admitted the spreading of Nazi propaganda, in order to ascertain to whom this admission was made, when, and all details as to the manner in which Neumeister might have admitted spreading propaganda and any statements which Neumeister might have made as to his connections with Germany or any leads which the witness may be able to furnish for further investigation on this subject. In this connection the witness should be further questioned as to his general statement that certain corporations formed in this country were disseminating foreign Nazi propaganda, in order to obtain the names and addresses of these corporations and supporting detail as to their activities as propaganda agents, or leads to investigate same.

(40) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to the conversation with H. Schwarzmam, Astoria, Long Island, Post, regarding the training of O.D. men in the use of firearms, in order to ascertain whether these statements as to future conduct made by Schwarzmam were ever carried out, and if so what evidence the witness has as to them. In this connection the witness states on page 18 of the notes that shooting had been done on rifle ranges by storm troops, and he should be questioned as to whether he personally witnessed or participated in this shooting, and if so when and where it occurred, and all details as to under whose auspices the shooting took place. Leads for further investigation on this subject should be obtained from the witness.

Page 18. (41) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to his statement that

the Silver Shirts are closely allied with the Bund, in order to ascertain how he knows this is so and whether the evidence is merely limited to activities of Roy Zachary and William Dudley Pelley, and in this connection what these activities are in detail.

Page 22, 23. (42) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to his statement that the V.B.A. is an organization of Germans who have been brought to this country to work through the German government to obtain information regarding certain activities of this organization in order to ascertain more detail as to the witness's personal knowledge of this organization and of its activities, and, if he has no personal knowledge, to obtain leads by which this organization may be investigated with a view to substantiating the allegation that it operates on behalf of the German government in the United States. Witness refers to testimony in his possession showing that members of the V.B.A. attended a convention held recently in Germany. This testimony, if it exists, should be obtained and should be gone over with witness in detail in order to ascertain whether the statements made therein can be substantiated and if so by whom.

Page 23. (43) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to his statement that he conferred with Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, Police Officers, and other agencies, with the result that evidence was obtained that seemed to corroborate the fact that the Bund was trying to set up a spy organization and sabotage machine in this country, in order to ascertain the names and addresses of the persons with whom he conferred and as to each person as much detail as possible with regard to the exact nature of the evidence leading to this conclusion.

Page 24. (44) Metcalfe should be interviewed as to his statement that he was in possession of a number of leads which he believed if followed would disclose further espionage activities in the United States and that he would give such leads to the Department of Justice. Mr. McIntyre of the Department has stated to Messrs. Ruffin and Villauer that in September of this year Mr. Metcalfe was interviewed by Mr. McIntyre and such leads as he had were obtained for what they might be worth. It is suggested that in this interview of Mr. Metcalfe he be again asked whether he has any further leads which he may not have mentioned to Mr. McIntyre at the time or which have since occurred to him.

WITNESS JAMES J. METCALFE

Page 25. (1) The witness states that he joined the Bund in 1937 for the purpose of getting information for publication and accordingly there should be obtained from him copies of all publications which he has made and all notes or memoranda which cover his investigation. Witness should be questioned as to his statement that German American Bund leaders told him that he could not join unless he were an American citizen or intended to become one, so as to ascertain who these Bund leaders were and where and when the information was imparted.

(2) Witness should be questioned as to his statement that storm troop organizations of the German Bund (not German American Bund) drilled weekly, in order to ascertain to what extent witness was himself present at these drills and what type of drills were carried on, whether the drills were of a military nature or designed for street fighting or otherwise.

Page 26. (3) Witness should be questioned as to his statement that meetings of the German Bund were attended by the German Consul, to ascertain the extent of his personal knowledge of such attendance, and details as to name or names of consular representatives present and the extent of their participation in the activities. He should be particularly questioned as to any evidence that the consular representatives were directing the activities and as to any leads for further investigation to ascertain whether such a situation existed.

(4) Witness should be interviewed as to his statement that members of the German Bund were told by the leaders that the organization and every member was strictly under Hitler and the German government, and that orders were taken from the Consul. He should be questioned as to whether information is based solely upon a conversation which witness had with Fritz Heberling, and again as to whether he had any additional corroborative knowledge on this subject. As to the conversation he should be questioned as to time and place, and names of any witnesses who might corroborate it.

WITNESS NEIL HOWARD NESS

Page 29, 30. (1) This witness states that he joined the Bund with a view to learning what was going on and possibly writing about it later, and accordingly in interviewing him all publications or writings by him as to his knowledge of the Bund should be obtained, together with any notes which he may have taken. It is noted that while a member of the Bund he helped prepare

propaganda material for distribution and that he states some of this material came from Germany. In this latter connection he should be questioned closely as to his means of knowing the German origin of the material. It is also important to ascertain how much editing of this material was done in the United States and how much of it was simply published in more or less verbatim form as received from Germany. Here again where possible copies of this material on which he worked should be obtained or leads gotten as to where it can be found. He should be asked for a list of names and addresses of members of the Bund with whom he became acquainted.

Page 30, 31. (2) Witness should be questioned as to his statement that the "California Beckruf" was an official organ of the Bund, having in mind that he was a member of its editorial staff, in order to ascertain how he knows that this is so.

Page 31. (3) Witness should be questioned as to his statement that in 1936 the Bund affiliated with a number of other groups such as the "Russian Revolutionary", "The American National Party", and "The Silver Legion" or "Silver Shirts", in order to ascertain any evidence of such affiliation in his possession including admissions of Bund members to that effect, personal observation of the witness of cooperation between leaders of these organizations and of the Bund and any documentary evidence of such affiliation which the witness has in his possession or may have seen. In this connection it will be noted that the witness has testified that representatives of these organizations met with Bund leaders and cooperated in preparation of Bund literature for distribution and details should be obtained as to when these meetings took place, who was present, what specific literature was prepared in this manner, and what part in the preparation was played by these representatives.

(4) Witness should be questioned as to his statement that a regular supply of material from German propaganda headquarters came to Los Angeles on the German ships Vesscr, Portland, Oakland, and Elbe, in order to ascertain whether he can of his personal knowledge testify that this material came to the country in this manner and if not whether he could suggest any lead for verification of this conclusion. Samples of such propaganda should be obtained where possible and, if not possible, leads for obtaining same should be gotten from the witness. The dates of arrival of these vessels should be obtained if possible and the witness should be questioned as to the physical means of transmittal of this material from vessel to office. In this connection it will be noted that on page 32

of the notes witness reports that he himself accompanied Schwinn on visits to various German ships and that after the middle of 1936 Schwinn contacted a member of the crew of each ship who was a "political leader" from Germany. In this connection he should be asked as to how he knew the function of this "political leader" and as to any statements made by the "political leader" to Schwinn or vice versa which might tend to show that Schwinn was under the control of the "political leader". It is noted in this connection that the witness has testified that Schwinn told him the duties of the "political leaders", and if the witness does not himself have independent knowledge of the capacities of these "political leaders", the statement of Schwinn should be the subject of questioning to ascertain when and where it was made, and the names of any witnesses who may be able to corroborate it.

Page 32.

(5) Witness should be questioned as to his statement that Bund leaders visited German ships in order to ascertain whether this information comes from his own personal knowledge, whether he was present at any such visits, and if so the names of Bund leaders who were there and the matters which were discussed on these visits. Any evidence which the witness may be able to give that these visits were not purely social should be obtained and he should be asked whether on any occasion discussion of Bund affairs took place and whether any information or instructions were transmitted from the ships officers to the Bund leaders in his presence or information was transmitted from Bund leaders to ships officers in like manner. If he knows of any such instance all detail as to time, place, and individuals concerned should be obtained.

(6) Witness should be questioned as to his statement that Mr. Grah and Consul Giesling sometimes attended Bund meetings, in order to ascertain the time and place at which these visits took place, and what part, if any, these individuals played in the meetings and whether or not the witness has any actual personal knowledge of such attendance.

(7) Witness should be questioned as to meetings between officials of the Consulate with Schwinn in Schwinn's office. It is noted that witness has testified that he does not personally know what happened in these meetings but should be asked if he was ever told what occurred in these meetings, and details as to time, place, and names of Consular officials observed coming and going from Schwinn's offices and frequency of such occurrences should be obtained.

(8) Witness should be questioned as to his statement that Schwinn told him that the Consulate helped the Bund financially, in order to ascertain whether Schwinn gave the witness any detail as to the manner in which this help was furnished, the amount thereof, or other supporting evidence or leads which can be developed into evidence. He should also be questioned as to the conversation itself in order to ascertain the time, place, and names of any corroborating witnesses.

Page 33.

(9) The witness's knowledge of the function of one Meyerhoffer should be carefully reviewed since in his testimony it was not quite clear how much of his knowledge was obtained directly from Meyerhoffer and how much obtained indirectly through statements of Schwinn. The witness should be questioned as to every activity of Meyerhoffer observed by him with a view to ascertaining the degree of control that Meyerhoffer exercised over the affairs of the Bund and should also be questioned as to those things regarding the activities of Meyerhoffer which he learned from Schwinn. Here also where conversations are reported the time and place, and names of corroborating witnesses should be obtained where possible. Particular attention should be given to witness's statement that Schwinn took the attitude that anything suggested by Meyerhoffer would be followed, in order to ascertain whether any concrete examples of suggestions by Meyerhoffer, which were in fact followed, can be obtained.

Page 34.

(10) The witness should be questioned as to his statement that the Bund had an organization formed for the purpose of engaging in rifle practice, in order to ascertain whether he knows this of his own knowledge, or, if not, what the source of his knowledge is. In this connection it is noted that the witness states that the purpose of this practice was to prepare for taking over control of the United States and witness should be carefully questioned as to the source of his conclusion.

Page 34, 35.

(11) The witness should be questioned as to his conversation with Dr. Giesling of the German Consulate in which witness says Giesling told him that the facts as to contributions by Giesling should be kept secret, in order to ascertain whether during this conversation specific mention was made of any items of contribution and also in general to ascertain what circumstances necessitated this conversation, where and when it took place, and the names of any witnesses who might corroborate it.

Page 35.

(12) The witness should be questioned as to his conversation with Dr. Giesling of the German Consulate in which it was suggested by Dr. Giesling that if witness would rent a house in his own name Dr. Giesling would support him. The questioning should be with a view to ascertaining any specific statements

which Dr. Giesling may have made as to the use of this house and also all detail as to time, place, and corroborating witnesses to the conversation.

Page 35.

(13) Witness should be questioned as to his knowledge of the activities of Captain Beamish who, witness says, was a representative of the German government "News Service" at the time he visited Los Angeles. The questioning will cover every detail of witness's contacts with Captain Beamish and all statements made by Captain Beamish to the witness tending to show that Captain Beamish was a representative of the German government and also should cover the matter of any control over the Bund exercised by Captain Beamish while in Los Angeles.

Page 36.

(14) Witness should be questioned as to the source of his knowledge about T. K. Ferenz whom he states owned the Continental Theatre in Los Angeles and showed German propaganda pictures there. The questioning will cover the witness's personal knowledge of Ferenz's activities and background, any leads which may lead to an investigation thereof, and whether the witness knows of his own knowledge that "German propaganda pictures" were shown at this theatre. Witness should be asked how he knows that these were "German propaganda pictures" and the dates on which they were exhibited, whether the exhibitions were public, and, of course, the names of such pictures where possible and any knowledge as to how they got into this country. Substantiating details as to witness's statement that Ferenz was active in the Bund should be obtained with specific instances where possible showing the nature and extent of this activity.

(15) Witness should be questioned as to his statement that a "German agent" took motion pictures in Los Angeles, and of the submarine and destroyer base at San Diego, in order to ascertain the name of this agent if witness knows, or, if not, any leads which may tend to assist an investigation as to this agent's identity. He should also be questioned as to how much of his knowledge about this agent is his personal knowledge and how much he ascertained from Schwinn. As to the latter type of knowledge he should be questioned in detail regarding the conversation with Schwinn.

Page 36, 37.

(16) With reference to witness's testimony as to Prince Von Lippe, witness should be questioned to ascertain who Von Lippe was, where he lived, whether he was sent over here from Germany, where he resided in this country, and all detail as to witness's knowledge of his activities in connection with the spread of propaganda among the high schools in California, and here again careful distinction should be made between witness's personal knowledge and hearsay, but of course both personal knowledge and hearsay should be obtained.

- Page 37. (17) Witness should be questioned in similar manner as to Henry Allen, who, he says, cooperated with the Bund in distributing Bund circulars. Information should be obtained as to where and when Allen was arrested for distributing Bund circulars, what court proceedings occurred, the result thereof, and the source of witness's knowledge that the Bund defrayed the expenses of his prosecution.
- Page 37. (18) Witness states that Paul Kendzia and Tony Kerner made a trip to Germany and discussed the German program with witness upon their return. The witness should be questioned in detail as to the connection of these men with the Bund, witness's knowledge as to the circumstances under which the trip was made, the date thereof, and the type of activities of these men upon their return which might in any way have resulted from these trips -- that is, whether they were particularly active in controlling the workings of the Bund, whether any new policies were advocated by them, and if so what they were, and any statements made by them as to contacts which they had in Germany with German officials.
- (19) Witness should be questioned as to his statement that in 1936 Schwinn was a representative of the German government in the United States in order to ascertain the details which led him to this conclusion and also to ascertain the exact duties Schwinn was required to perform as such representative.
- Page 38. (20) With reference to witness's statement that he saw a letter addressed to Schwinn and the Bund from Hitler in the Fall of 1936, witness should be questioned as to his recollection of the contents of this letter and as to any leads which might lead to an examination thereof or to obtaining a copy of same.
- Page 38. (21) With reference to witness's statement that one Schnuke was employed by the Douglas Aircraft Corporation, witness should be questioned as to the source of his knowledge of the fact and the period of Schnuke's employment with same. It is noted that witness testified in general that at meetings discussion of the ways and means of conducting sabotage was had and that in particular a discussion with reference to the blowing up of the Hercules Powder Plant, and docks and warehouses along the waterfront was had. He should be carefully questioned as to who attended these meetings, exactly what was said, when and where they occurred, whether they were meetings of the Bund or simply of individual members, and whether any detailed plans were made or discussed.

(22) Witness should be questioned as to the circumstances under which he went to Germany to school for six years after being discharged from the United States Army. The questions should include the name of the school in Germany, who financed the witness's expenses, the type of education which he received and the reason that he went there.

(23) Witness should be questioned as to his connections with Count von Buelow whom witness says he knew to be closely associated with Bund activities on the west coast and who, in his opinion, is head of the German espionage system there. Witness, in testifying, apparently stated of his own knowledge that von Buelow was unoccupied, that he lived at Point Loma near the San Diego naval base, was interested in United States fleet manoeuvres which he surveyed extensively, 100% Nazi, that on one occasion he visited a German boat in Los Angeles in company with witness and also visited Bund headquarters, and that von Buelow requested witness not to mention the visit to Bund headquarters. All of these facts should be gone over again with witness to separate out personal knowledge from hearsay and leads for further investigation of von Buelow's activities should be obtained. Witness's knowledge as to von Buelow's wife being a rich woman should be examined into and leads in this connection should be obtained. Any knowledge which the witness has as of the present time as to von Buelow's activities should also be obtained. In connection with von Buelow it should be noted that on page 705 of the report of December 31, 1937, of the F. B. I. investigation of the Nazi camps, there is reference to a statement by a confidential informant that von Buelow is not associated with the German American Bund nor connected with any subversive activities and that he is one of the best German citizens in the community of San Diego. It is noted, however, that he is not a naturalized citizen of the United States and is presently travelling in Europe. In interviewing witness Ness it might be advisable to call this evidence to his attention in order to see what manner he can refute it in. It is also noted in this connection that on page 745 of the Nazi camp report of the F. B. I., an interview with John L. Spivack is set out, in which Spivack gives the same information on von Buelow as was given by witness Ness.

WITNESS FRITZ KUHN

On December 5, 1939, Mr. Willauer had a telephone conversation with Mr. Correa, assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, with reference to obtaining the books of the German American Bund which are now in the possession of Mr. Dewey's office. Mr. Correa advises that arrangements have been made to obtain these books from Mr. Dewey's office if the

Bund will consent and if they will not consent a grand jury subpoena will be served. As soon as these books have been obtained Mr. Correa will notify Mr. Willauer whereupon a thorough examination of them should be made. Thereafter it may become advisable to re-interview witness Fritz Kuhn in the light of any information which may be obtained from the books. In the meantime it is felt that the subject matter of his testimony before the Dies Committee need not be re-examined, especially in view of the extensive interview which the F. B. I. has already had with Kuhn.

WITNESS PETER GISSIBL

No leads of sufficient importance to base a further interview with Peter Gissibl were obtained from the Dies Committee testimony. However, he may have been in a position, due to the fact that he was local leader in Chicago, to know facts as to the receipt of money by the Bund from Germany. He denies that any such money was received. If any leads indicating mysterious receipts of funds are obtained from the Bund books it may become advisable to re-interview Gissibl at a later date.

WITNESS GERHART H. SEGER,
Former Member of the German Reichstag.

Page 47. Witness testified in substance that all affiliated Nazi organizations abroad are looked upon by the German Government as a reserve from which to draw any assistance needed in any field of activity. If possible facts and details tending to prove this general proposition should be elicited from him.

He testified further that Kuhn was convicted in Munich, Germany, in 1921 for petty theft, and was sentenced to four months imprisonment; also that later Kuhn stole merchandise of the value of 2,000 marks from Mr. Reinhold Spitz in Munich. He further testified that [redacted] now lives in the United States and would be willing to furnish information on this point. It is suggested that the witness be questioned as to the details justifying these conclusions; also that witness be asked to give [redacted] address and that [redacted] be interviewed along the same line.

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WITNESSES REFERRED TO IN THE TESTIMONY
OF THE DIES COMMITTEE WITNESSES

The following is a list of persons referred to in the testimony before the Dies Committee and from whose activities and statements much of the information testified to by the Dies Committee witnesses was drawn. They are as follows:

John C. Metcalfe

James J. Metcalfe

Neil Howard Ness

Frits Kuhn

Peter Gissibl

William Zachary

Otto Arndt

Herman Schwarzmann

Alfons Brem

Carl Nicolay

Henry Lage, San Francisco

Arno Risse

Anton Kessler

Adolph Scheidt

Albert Zimmer

Johannes Klapproth

Ernst Goerner, Milwaukee

Karl Neumeister, 1898 Daly Street, New York City

Newton Jenkins, Publisher of "American Nationalism"

✓ William Dudley Pelley

George Froboese

✓ Roy Zachary

✓ George E. Deatherage

Edward Page Gaston

✓ Anastase Andre Vonsiatky ^{W.C.}

Frits Heberling, leader of German Bund, Chicago

Frits Mattis

Hans Neubeck, 279 Chelsea Place, Buffalo, N.Y.

T. K. Ferens, Continental Theatre, Los Angeles

Schnuke, Douglas Aircraft, Los Angeles

German Business League (D. K. V.)

E. O. Krause, 308 East 86th Street, New York City

Liktor Assosion, Italian leader

V. B. A. organizations

Bamberg H. Bamberg, treasurer of German Bund

Rheinhold Kusche

Mr. Grah, Chancellor of Los Angeles Consulate

Consul Giesling of Los Angeles

Meyerhoffer, agent from Germany

Captain Bemannish, German representative of "News Service"

Consul von Killinger, San Francisco

Dr. Friedhelm Draeger

Hans Biebel, Los Angeles

Hermann Schwinn

Max Egan, Los Angeles

Prince Von Lippe

Ingraham Hughes

Henry Allen

Mrs. Leslie Fry, head of "Christian Free Press"

Paul Kendzia

Tony Kerner

Fritz Gissibl

Dr. Colin Ross

Joe Williams

Steamships Vesser, Portland, Oakland, Elbe and Vancouver (check manifests)

LIST OF WITNESSES

re
BUND

John C. Metcalfe -

James J. Metcalfe -

Neil Howard Ness -

Fritz Kuhn -

Peter Gissibl -

11-16-01 SPS JCLMC

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JER-BGL

November 27, 1939.

MEMORANDUM ON THE BUND, SILVER SHIRTS,
AND OTHER ALLEGEDLY ANTI-COMMUNISTIC
AND ANTI-SEMITIC ORGANIZATIONS.

Following are the notes which I took on the testimony of certain witnesses who appeared before the Dies Committee. These witnesses testified pertaining to the activities of the German-American Bund, the Silver Shirts and various other organizations of like character. Notes on the testimony of witnesses who appeared before the Dies Committee and testified concerning various communistic activities are covered in a separate memorandum.

In connection with my review of the testimony concerning the activities of the Bund, etc., not including the communists, I read such evidence as was suggested to me, ~~excepting witness Gerhard Segar, the reason being that Segar's evidence was not available because the transcript was in the hands of the printer,~~ by Mr. Whitley, the attorney for the Committee, Mr. Stripling, the clerk of the Committee, and other attaches of the Committee. I did not

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get to see Mr. James J. Metcalfe, the investigator who had charge of that work for the Committee, for the reason that he was out of the City.

WITNESS JOHN C. METCALFE

This witness was the regularly appointed investigator for the Dies Committee who was charged with making the investigation pertaining to the activities of the Bund, the Silver Shirts, and other organizations which might briefly be classed as purportedly Anti-Semitic and Anti-Communist.

He was born in Germany in 1904 and came to the United States in 1914. He has lived in Chicago for the last ten years. He is a newspaper man, and investigated the Bund for the Chicago Daily News in 1937. In connection with that investigation, he joined the Bund in New York under an assumed name. Shortly thereafter he met Fritz Kuhn, national head of the Bund, who asked him to make speeches for the Bund. He made a month's trip to California and other places after his interview with Kuhn for the purpose of getting information. Of course, Kuhn and the other Bund leaders did not know of his real purpose. On his return from this trip he made a report to Kuhn concerning his trip. At this time he had several conversations with Kuhn, in which he told him of the difficulties that various post leaders were

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experiencing throughout the Country concerning the obtaining of uniforms and financial support for the radio programs on the West Coast, etc. Kuhn told him that he did not understand why these people were having the difficulties, as he had given them instructions. Kuhn, in part, stated "when they have any difficulties with our consular officials, they should report it to me at once. * * * After all I have removed the former German Ambassador, Hans Luther. I have a secret relationship with Germany. I can get anything I want. I have shifted officials, I have removed consular officials, and if they have any trouble, all they have to do is to tell me and the consul will be removed and another one will be put in his place until we get the kind of cooperation that it has been agreed in Germany we will get."

Shortly after that witness returned to Chicago and started the preparation of his newspaper article for the Chicago Daily News on the Bund.

He said that the German-American Bund has about 80 posts in the United States. This organization consists of unnaturalized Germans, and German-American citizens, despite the fact that the German Government issued an order about two or three years ago forbidding its citizens in this Country from joining that organization. Metcalfe says that as a matter of fact this order has not

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been strictly lived up to by this organization, and that several German citizens still belong to it.

About the time this witness joined this organization, his brother James J. Metcalfe joined the German Bund, and kindred organizations in the United States. His brother's purpose in joining was similar to his. He says that the German Bund, as distinguished from the German-American Bund is an organization in this Country consisting of citizens of Germany residing in this Country who never intend to become American citizens. Members of the latter organization openly profess allegiance to Hitler and openly drill in the United States.

He said that Kuhn had sent out letters to the various organizations in the G.A.B. telling them to destroy all correspondence pertaining to the operation of that organization. Kuhn's reason for this was that such correspondence might prove embarrassing in case of a Congressional or other investigation.

This witness states that he has no personal knowledge of Kuhn's official relationship with the German Government excepting what Kuhn told him.

Witness identified several pictures taken during his investigation. These pictures were taken at camps, drills, and other activities carried on by the Bund. Some of them show small girls

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carrying swastikas. Others showed children giving the Hitler salute and others showed various activities in the schools and camps conducted for the children. He estimated the Bund membership to be 25,000 in the United States, and estimated that their sympathizers would total probably 100,000. Witness said that although the Bund claims that they are purely a social movement and that it has no other purpose than preserving the identity of the German American, its real aims are the establishment of a vast spy net and a powerful sabotage machine, and to build up a German minority with the Bund as a nucleus for the purpose of encompassing as many German Americans as possible.

He identified his membership card in the Bund, which was signed by Fritz Kuhn. He says that no oath is required in the Bund now, due to the fear of exposure, etc. Witness also told about his investigation of the Silver Shirts. He told about a meeting of 200 Silver Shirts in Chicago where field marshal William Zachary spoke. Zachary denounced communism and said that the Silver Shirts had nothing in common with Nazism, etc., but that some Nazis belonged to his organization and vice versa. Zachary also denounced the Jews.

Metcalf says that Nazi activities of the Bund are traceable to government controlled agencies in Germany. He identified a circular showing the celebration of the acquisition of the Sudetan-Land in October 1938. He said that the Bund could muster 5000

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storm troopers in its own ranks, and that they were political soldiers of a Hitler conspired movement in the United States. He said that despite what Kuhn has said, the storm troop division of the Bund is a strong-arm force patterned sharply after the Hitler storm troops. He said that it is from the man power of this force that the Bund, working hand-in-glove with the German government, is planning to draft men for a sabotage machine and spy net to be put in operation in the event that the United States should go to war with Germany. A photograph was identified showing Hitler and Kuhn, along with other Bund officials, standing together. This picture was taken in Berlin. Another picture was identified showing Otto Arndt, a storm troop official of the Astoria, New York Post. Witness says that Arndt told him on June 29, 1937, that Hitler made to him the following statement:

"In three years you come back. I want all my men back in Germany at that time. In the meantime you stay in America and work there. But when you return in three years I want you to stay here permanently."

Witness said that the storm troopers are not armed, but some are known to have guns in their homes, etc. He said that members of the storm troops are given an opportunity to visit Germany free of charge by being shipped on German liners as boat helpers. While on these trips in Germany, they are given an opportunity to attend 6 or 8 weeks of propaganda courses free of charge. He said that he was

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given such an opportunity while he was a storm trooper.

He says that on June 7, 1937, Hermann Schwarzmann, a leader of the Astoria Post, told the storm troop detachment that they must always remember their allegiance to German ideals and German people, and "you are political storm troops".

He says that Fritz Kuhn, speaking at Camp Siegfried, a Bund camp on Long Island, New York, on June 13, 1937, with several hundred storm troops standing directly before him, said "It is the envy of our enemies that we, as servants of Germany, should succeed more and more in our new home; that we should honor German art and German spirit which National Socialism as a world institution prescribes." He said that on June 17, 1937, Schwarzmann read from the book of German Army Instructions ^{and then stated} to his troops as follows:

"I am reading this to you not so much because I want you to know what my duties are, but because some day all of you may be Fuehrers of your own groups. * * * Every storm trooper should look forward to the day when he may become a Fuehrer himself. * * * I tell you that exactly what happened some years ago is happening now in this Country. In Germany the people finally rose up in resentment. This will happen here. It is inevitable. When that day comes, and it is probably not far off, we must be prepared to fight for the right kind of government. We must win the masses to our side. There will be bloodshed and fighting. We shall have to do our part."

He says that at a Bund gathering on June 14, 1937, Schwarzmann declared in the presence of his storm troops as follows:

"Every one knows that some day bullets will fly in America. When that time comes, we must be prepared to fight for National Socialism."

Speaking before the Nassau County and Jamaica Post, with storm troops standing at stiff attention before him, on June 6, 1937, in the Brauhof in New Hyde Park, L. I., Kuhn said:

"Hitler has shown the whole world a new idea in government--a good idea. We, as American Germans, must stand with him like they are doing in Germany. This doesn't mean that you cannot be a good American, but that you must be a good American German."

He explained that Bund elections are dictated by the leaders.

X He said that Alfons Brem of 4130 - 27th Street, L. I., a member of the Bund, stated to him "We are organizing as quickly as possible. Most of us are poor. We have to work now and hold our jobs. We are anxious to get as many new members as possible. The more we have and the more people we convert to our cause, the easier will be our fight. We are naturally friendly to Hitler and Germany. Their fight is also our fight. We believe in the same things."

He says that Carl Nicolay, a Bund national speaker, on July 8, 1937, stated to him:

"Our whole program at this moment has just one aim--to unite all German Americans under the Bund banners and then bring national socialism to replace democracy in the United States. So the first thing we must do, and the one thing right now is to preach national socialism to all German Americans. When we have won them over to this great American ideal, we can go out and talk to others and at the same time do other things that will be necessary at the time."

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He says that storm troop members told him that several of them were aviation mechanics and hinted that they were employed by the Douglas Air Craft Corporation, also Boeing Air Craft. He says that one storm troop official in Los Angeles, Rams Biehal, stated that he was formerly employed by the Zeppelin Company in Germany, and also had worked for Zeiss. He also stated that adherents of the Nazi cause have also slipped into the United States naval yards where they have obtained employment and succeeded in securing positions which placed them in direct possession of secret plans for construction of United States Navy battleships of the latest type. He said that they have been assigned to trial runs of these latest types of ships. (Note--However, he did not give the names of any such persons, and we can find nothing else in his testimony that tends to develop this angle.)

He said that the German Bund (not German American Bund), is openly under an oath of allegiance to Hitler alone. Its members are outspoken in their opinions of the American form of government. He told about efforts being made to get a group of organizations of this character united in one movement. These efforts were unsuccessful. He identified many pictures taken of Bund camp activities, etc., some of which had Peter Cissibl, a Chicago Bund leader, in them. In explaining the Bund's teaching of the youth, Metcalfe said that the youth are required to learn to speak German

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fluently, and also to learn the Nazi ideology. They listen to lectures of Hitler philosophy and policies of the German Reich. He says that the Bund in this youth movement, as in the parent organization, professes a defense of the United States Constitution and Americanism. He said that they have strong emphasis on the activities of German Americans in the teaching of history. He explained that exchange students to the United States from Germany on different occasions had made statements which incensed people. He explained how the schools functioned in general. He expressed the opinion that the Bund movement in the United States might be financed by a few large industries, but he named none, and no other evidence has been cited to me on that point. At one place he said that he had shown that a working and financial relationship existed between the German Government and the Bund. (Note-- A reading of all of his testimony, however, does not convince me that there is any clear agency relationship existing between the two.)

He told of various occasions when German consuls had attended Bund meetings and made speeches. He says that on August 16, 1937, he told Kuhn that Henry Lage, then the leader of the San Francisco Bund, had told him that Consul von Killinger had offered financial aid to the Bund for purposes of Nazi propaganda broadcasts on the

Pacific Coast and other Bund activities. To this he says that Kuhn replied "Yes, yes, I know. I know all about the financial angles in regard to the Bund and the German consulates." He says that even before this conversation with Kuhn took place, he had been told of direct connections between the Bund and the Third Reich. However, I am unable to find where he stated who made such statements to him and of what the statements consist. He says that Schwin, West Coast leader, and his first assistant Carl Hein, made a six weeks trip to Germany in 1937, and that during this time, he, Metcalfe, visited Hein's father in Oakland, California. He says that Hein's father told him on August 5, 1937, that his son's expenses on his trip to Germany had been paid for through a secret arrangement between Kuhn and the German Government. (Note-- I think that the FBI has investigated this point, and have submitted their report to us).

He stated that Arno Risse, acting Western leader of the Bund during the absence of Schwin and Hein, told him that Schwin and Hein were in Germany to take up the Bund difficulties with the German consul, and that they were getting practically no support in their affairs, and that he, Risse, was confident a change would be made in the personnel in the local consulate; that Schwin

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was going before the highest authorities in Germany to get the desired results. Risse also told him that there had already been a number of similar changes, including the Ambassador at Washington. Risse also told him that Schwin was getting instructions and literature for them. He says that Otto Wiedeman, leader of the storm troops at the Oakland Post of the Bund, told him further details of the tie-up with German consulates. He said that Wiedeman said "I am doing a very dangerous thing. Here I am, head of the storm troops, training them and all that, and I am not even a citizen. I have not even taken out my first papers, but no one but Kuhn, Hein, and the consul know it. They have approved it because I have experience in training men, but I have been warned to keep quiet about it. If anybody finds this out there is likely to be a lot of trouble because the newspapers don't like us."

He says that the Bund's attitude toward consuls who do not give the Nazi organization their full support was illustrated at the National Convention banquet of the Bund in the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, July 3, 1937. On that occasion Otto Arndt told him that Dr. Friedhelm Draeger, German Vice-Consul was not going to be here long, because Hitler was going to recall him along with the Consul General. He said that Otto Arndt boasts

of a personal friendship with Hitler, and showed him a photograph taken with him standing by the side of Hitler and Kuhn.

He said that Anton Kessler, the Bund leader in St. Louis, was well pleased with Consul Reinhold Freytag. He said that Kessler told him that he planned to talk with Kuhn in order to arrange to have the consul return to St. Louis ^{after} ~~from~~ his trip to Germany.

He says that Hans Neuback of 279 Chelsea Place, Buffalo, N. Y., leader of the Bund in that city, on August 20, 1937, stated to him "Just recently we entertained the new German Ambassador, Dr. Hans Dieckhoff, and at the suggestion of our German Consul of Buffalo, tendered a luncheon to the Ambassador. I think it was very much worth while for us, as the Ambassador seemed highly pleased with our Bund activities. This was a good thing because the consul in Buffalo also liked us very much. We never have any trouble with him."

Fitness said that Adolph Scheidt, then secretary of the Cleveland Bund Post, also the representative of the California Weekruf, a newspaper in that city, told him on August 25, 1937, that the German Consul General of that city had been removed and replaced by a true Nazi Consul who was decidedly friendly to them. He pointed out that this was in line with the order from Fritz Kuhn that consuls not cooperating with the German Bund would be replaced with men that the Bund could depend on for assistance.

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He stated that German naval officers and sailors have met at Bund headquarters both on the Atlantic and on the Pacific. He stated that packages believed to have contained shipments of propaganda, bulletins, etc., have been delivered by captains of various German ships to Bund headquarters in Los Angeles. He says that Bund officials have admitted that this material emanates from the foreign propaganda office of the Nazi Party in Germany. He said that such propaganda had been seen on the desk of Herman Schwinn, Western leader of the Bund in Los Angeles. He said that he had personally obtained such literature from Schwinn. He told about somebody telling him that Bund leaders had received packages from captains of ships at different times, and that on one occasion an agent of the Bund in San Francisco got copies of German newspapers, 2500 of which having come in on the Steamer Vancouver.

He says that the Bund is a wing of the Nazi propaganda machine in this Country, and that Kuns (not Kuhn) and others have admitted that it is a world institution. He stated that he will show later that the Bund leaders hoped to build up a link with the Italian group and others in this Country. He said that the Bund's policies changed with Hitler's policies; that is, they were friendly to Poles, etc. in this Country when Hitler was friendly to the home countries.

He said that there were thousands of German Americans in this country who would salute Hitler but for financial or business reasons. They are not members of the Bund. He said that there were wealthy German Americans who contribute money secretly to the Bund but have no outward connections with it. (Note--I can find no place where he gave the names of such people or offered any direct evidence on this point.)

He stated that propaganda coming direct from the German Ministry for Propaganda is distributed by Bund officials, and that at each Bund gathering a long table is loaded with books, magazines and pamphlets from Germany which are sold to members and friends. He says that the Bund receives a steady stream of contributions from members and sympathizers. (Note--I can find no evidence where he gave the names of any contributors or the amounts contributed. He says that the extent of funds received by the Bund from the German Government or its official representatives abroad and in this Country has never been determined. He said that officials of the Bund had admitted privately on different occasions that they were receiving financial aid from these sources for purposes of organization and propaganda. (Note--I can find little, if any, direct evidence substantiating that statement.)

He said that one chief source of Bund revenue, aside from dues and contributions is the German Business League called the "D.K.V.".

The purpose of this organization is supposedly to counteract the boycott of German goods in the United States. He said that as a matter of fact the German business men are solicited to pay for listing in local directories, etc. It has been reported that German Americans who won't join are boycotted by the Bund. He says that it has also been reported that Kuhn is draining the Bund of its funds. He says that one source of revenue is the sale of uniforms from the store of E. O. Krause, 308 E. 86th St., New York City, and other merchants. He says another source is from lotteries and from the Camps in the sale of pens, etc. He says that a typical example of silent contributions is portrayed in the statement of Albert Zimmer, a leader of the Cincinnati Post of the Bund, who stated to him on August 14, 1937, as follows:

"While many German Americans may not join our ranks openly, they fight with us in a whispering campaign and silent financial contributions. No one knows this, but we have a permanent list of silent contributors. Most of these persons are wealthy and they feel that they cannot afford, for political or business reasons, to support us openly. However, they are deeply sympathetic in our movement, so I keep a double set of books. The names of the silent contributors and the amounts which they have donated I keep in a small black book that is shown to no one, unless it is someone like Kuhn."

He stated that there were rumors to the effect that the Bund had large contributors, but that their names had never been learned.

Witness said that Kuhn is planning to spend \$2,000,000 for the construction of a building near New York City in which to house the Bund, etc. He says that Kuhn is also planning to buy 2000 acres of

land near the Canadian border which will cost many thousands of dollars. This land is to be used for camps and other activities of the Bund in the United States and Canada. He said that Kuhn is spending money freely and that some members have requested from him a financial statement as to the Bund, but that none has been forthcoming. He said that many people in the United States are receiving propaganda from Germany--some of them not wanting it.

In discussing the propaganda used by the Bund, he said that he had seen some which had wrappings which were manufactured in Germany. He identified a letter written by Johannes Klapproth, who is in charge of the American section of the world service in Germany. He says this is one of the chief Nazi propaganda agencies and is located in Erfurt, Germany. He says that Klapproth is a member of the German Nationalist Party, and is anti-racial and deeply interested in storm troop movements. He is now in Germany. When he was in the United States, he received mail at the German Consulate in San Francisco in 1925. Klapproth came to the United States from Germany in 1928.

Metcalf said that Nazi literature written by Ernst Goerner of Milwaukee has been sent to Germany and reshipped to the United States for propaganda purposes. He says that the writings of other people in the United States have been also handled in this manner.

Witness said that Karl Neumeister, 1898 Daly St., New York City, admitted the spreading of Nazi propaganda. He said that Neumeister checks up on the recipients of foreign Nazi propaganda in this Country, and that he is not registered with the Secretary of State. Witness said that he had proof that certain corporations formed in this Country were disseminating foreign Nazi propaganda. However, he named no such corporations at this point.

Witness said that an announcement that storm troopers were to be trained to shoot and would soon have special identification passes was made by Fuehrer H. Schwarzmunn, of the Astoria, L. I. Post on July 12, 1937.

On this occasion witness says that Schwarzmunn said in German "That it was decided in a secret session of Bund officials at the National Convention that arrangements are being made to set up pistol and rifle ranges for all C.D. men. You will be trained how to shoot and how to take care of guns. In conjunction with this order, it has been decided to issue passes to all C. D. men. These passes will be like regular international passports. They will contain a passport picture of the trooper. Each man also will be fingerprinted. A copy of his fingerprints will be a part of his passport. All this will be done as quickly as possible."

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Witness said that shooting has been done on the rifle ranges by the storm troops. Also that William Zachary, a leader of the Silver Shirts, has made speeches urging the people to arm for the impending revolution; also urging them to get ammunition, arms, etc. Witness said that the Silver Shirts are closely allied with the Bund.

Witness said that on July 4, 1937, for the first time the "Italian Black Shirts" met with the Bund. This meeting was at Camp Siegfried at a Bund festival in the East. The Black Shirts were led by Hektor Assozion. At this meeting they simulated the salutation of Mussolini and Hitler, etc.

Witness said that Newton Jenkins, publisher of "American Nationalism", the first issue of which appeared in July 1937, wanted to unify into a third political party all of the Anti-Semitic and Anti-Communist organizations, such as the Bund, Silver Shirts, etc.

Jenkins told the witness that he had no connection with the Bund, although he had talked before various organizations of the Bund on different occasions. Witness said that Jenkins told him that the United States should have a dictator such as Italy and Germany have. He said that Jenkins thought that the Klan, Silver Shirts, Italian Fascists and others of like character ^{should} would work with the Bund.

Witness says that William Dudley Pelley, head of the Silver Shirts, stated in his own magazine called "Liberation" under date of July 28, 1938, in part, as follows:

"It is a fact which posterity will attest that Chief Pelley of the Silver Shirts was the first man in the United States to step out openly in support of Adolph Hitler and his German Nazi program. Hitler became German Chancellor on the 31st of January, 1933. This publication appeared on the 18th of the ensuing February, openly and unashamedly endorsing the Fuehrer and his program. * * *."

Witness said that Pelley went on to state that he had never received any German money for his activities, and that his position was taken as a matter of principle. Witness said that Pelley had said in substance that although his organization had taken a sympathetic attitude toward the purposes of the Bund, that his organization did not approve of everything that had been done by the Bund and similar organizations.

Witness identified a copy of the "Weekruf", an official weekly publication of the Bund, which contained a laudatory account of an article which appeared in the Chicago Tribune with reference to Newton Jenkins. Witness mentioned this as being evidence of a connecting link between the Bund and Jenkins' organization.

Witness said that George Froboese was the Bund leader in the Middle West.

Witness said that as a result of his investigation he had evidence that there were 53 organizations in the United States putting out propaganda which was in effect Anti-Semitic, etc. in character. He says that in each case officers of the organization would admit the publication of articles attributed to them. He said that in each case these officers gave no information as to who was contributing to their movement, nor would they show their books and records.

Witness said that he investigated the Silver Shirts in the Pittsburgh area; that he saw Charles Bruce Swift of Pittsburgh who has been active in the Silver Shirt movement. He says that Swift is naval intelligence officer of the United States Navy, and that he is the organizer and leader of the Silver Shirts in Pittsburgh. He said that Swift has a naval intelligence file and that he obtained the information from the Military Intelligence Service in Pittsburgh.

Witness said that the Silver Shirt literature is very similar to that of the Bund. He said that Pelley admitted that the Silver Shirts cooperated with the Bund. He said that he did not see Pelley personally, although he saw a man in his institution at their headquarters. He said that business men in Pittsburgh told him about Swift inviting them to a meeting at which Floyd Zachary, a representative of the Silver Shirts, spoke. He said that this speech was highly anti-racial, etc. He said that Swift admitted

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to him that he arranged this meeting. This admission was in the presence of Mr. M. C. McQuaide, son of the Chief of Police of Pittsburgh. Swift also told him the witness that he was going to hold other meetings of business men and let them hear other leaders of similar movements. Swift told him that his next speaker was to be George E. Deatherage, Chief of the Knights of the White Camellias.

Witness reviewed and read excerpts from various sheets of propaganda which he had collected pertaining to numerous organizations under investigation. Witness said that he was satisfied that certain other organizations such as Christian American Patriots, the Christian Campaign Committee, the Christian Constitutional Party, and the Christian Commonwealth League are all foundlings of William Dudley Pelley, who is known to be active in all of these groups. He said that he had no detailed information concerning these, however.

Witness also said that the "Gold Shirts" of Mexico were also active. He said that the Naval Intelligence picked up a file on the Pacific Coast through Henry Allen. He said that representatives of the Gold Shirts of Mexico and leaders of the Bund meet jointly at Bund headquarters in Los Angeles. (Note--He did not describe the literature of the Gold Shirts nor elaborate further on their connection with the Bund).

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Witness identified some literature of the "Patriot Guard of America", of New York City, of which the leader is Captain Edward Page Gaston. He did not describe their literature, but stated that Gaston in his own statement had advocated the use of force and bloodshed to stamp out communism in the United States. He said that none of these organizations had ever backed communism. He said that Gaston is quoted by the Daily News of September 17, 1937, as follows:

"Force and bloodshed are needed to stamp out 100,000 seditious communists in New York City. A whiff of grapeshot will go further than moral suasion. In six months, the Patriot Guard will patrol New York with 5000 troops fully armed with pistols, rifles, tear-guns, and gas bombs".

Witness then mentioned the "Russian National Revolutionary party" of Putnam, Connecticut, and also the "Russian Revolutionary Society", of the same place, the leader of both of which is Vonsiatsky. This man is a resident of Thompson, Connecticut. Witness said that this man has an arsenal and a little army of his own of about 50 people, and they march around. He said that this man is affiliated with the Bund and that his full name is Anastose Andre Vonsiatsky.

Witness then said that there was an organization known as the "V.B.A.", the membership of which consists of Germans who have been brought to this Country, and that they operated over the entire country. He says that they work through the German

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Government. In substantiation of this conclusion, witness said that they had testimony showing that members of this organization attended a convention that was held recently in Germany where they took an oath, and the German Ambassador protested against the statement to that effect, claiming that the oath had not been correctly translated. He gave no idea as to the size of this organization nor as to the location of its Post in the United States.

Witness said that he had concluded the investigation as to Nazi and Fascist activities in the United States. He said that he had devoted a considerable part of his time to the investigation of the spy situation, and that in the course of his investigation he conferred with Military Intelligence officers, Naval Intelligence officers and policemen in various towns, and agencies of all sorts, including the Department of Justice. He stated that they had turned up evidence which would corroborate the fact that the Bund, along with agents of the German Government and affiliated subversive groups, were trying to set up a spy organization in this Country, as well as a potential sabotage machine, such as had been set up in various European countries, etc. He said that one of the difficulties in making the investigation was that the various intelligence agencies did not want to disclose much of the information which they had. He said further that the information which he had turned up in the

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investigation was promptly reported to the Department of Justice. He said, in effect, that he was of the opinion that there were a number of spies in the United States occupying key positions in key industries.

He said further that they were in possession of a number of leads which he believed would lead to further disclosures of espionage activities in the United States, and that he would give such leads to the Department of Justice. (Note--I do not know whether he has as yet given such leads to the F.B.I.).

WITNESS JAMES J. METCALFE

He is a brother of John C. Meealfe, the investigator for the Dies Committee. He was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1914. He became a citizen in 1930 and joined the Bund in 1937 for the purpose of getting information for publication.

The first Bund meeting which he attended was a public meeting held July 14, 1937. He says that in this meeting the citizenship question arose. In other words, he was trying to find out whether or not the Bund was living up to the orders of the German Consulate, to the effect that no German citizens could be members of the Bund (not the German Bund). He says that the Bund leaders told him that if he were a citizen of Germany and did not intend to become an American citizen, he could not join the German American Bund, but that he could join the German Bund.

He said that Fritz Heberling, leader of the German Bund, said that it was compulsory in the German Bund that they join the storm troop organization and drill and obey orders, etc. He said that this organization drilled weekly in a hall, and that it preached openly belief in Nazi principles.

The Witness, on page 77, Vol. 1, of the hearings of the Dies Committee, said "The views most expressed by both leaders and individual members, (that is, of the German Bund, not the German American Bund) and when I say leaders I mean Fritz Heberling and his

assistants, such as Fritz Mattis, the leader of the uniformed storm troops, and other assistants--they specifically state that they are dissatisfied with the form of Government in this Country, and that they believe the only kind of government is the National Socialist form of government that they have in Germany, and that in this Country they should have one leader such as in the Hitler organization to operate the various departments of the government."

He explained how they drilled, etc. at their meetings, some of which were attended by the German Consul. He said that members were told by the leaders that the organization and every member was strictly under Hitler and the German government; that all orders to be complied with by that organization had to emanate from Germany, they being taken through the German Consul at Chicago. He said that Fritz Heberling, told him on the night of July 17, 1937, that "We are under one man only--Hitler" * * * and "We take all our orders from him and we deal strictly with the German Consul here in Chicago".

Witness said that the aims and objectives of the German Bund in Chicago, as distinguished from the German-American Bund, were simply to grow as much as possible and to cooperate with the German American Bund; to carry out all orders from Germany, etc. He says that Heberling told him that he did not feel that a German should belong to the German American Bund. Heberling said that if

he were a true German he should belong to the German Bund and his organization, because he could not understand how a man could be loyal to two countries at one time.

He was asked if he knew of any direct contacts between the German Bund and the Consular service. His answer was as follows:

"Only insofar as Fritz Haberling told me he was in constant communication with the German Consul in Chicago; that as a matter of fact he took up all matters with him, obtained his advice and approval, consulted him in everything, and if any questions arose he also took them up with him. Also he said the relationship was so close that he could communicate with the German Consul in Chicago at any hour of the day or night as occasion might require."

He said that Haberling never said anything to him with reference to money being sent from Germany to aid the German Bund in the United States. Witness further said that he does not know of his own knowledge of any instance where any German money was spent by any member of the German Bund for propaganda purposes or otherwise. He says that in the German Bund dues were paid to treasurer Bamberg H. Bamberg. He says that this money was used for the operation of the organization and for camps, entertainment, etc. He identified several pictures that were taken at camps showing various activities, salutes, etc. He said that children of the members of the G.A.B. and the G.E. went to the same camps, where they were instructed in German. These children were told not to associate with American children.

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He said that he did not recall seeing any literature from Germany being distributed among children.

He says that Fritz Heberling, leader of the G. B. told him that in the schools the children were instructed in the ideals of national socialism as practiced in Germany. He says that he saw no evidence of this, however. He says further that he heard no speeches in the presence of the children in which ideas of national socialism was preached. He says that the speeches which he heard emphasized the idea of keeping the children German rather than American. He says that the swastika was used by the G. B. and the G.A.B.

He says that he saw no arming or efforts to arm by the G.B. He said that he neither heard nor saw anything concerning Helium gas or the exportation thereof.

WITNESS NEIL HOWARD NEES

38 Beacon Street, Oakland,
California.

Witness was born in San Francisco in 1897. He is a mechanical engineer who served in the World War with the United States Army. He explained his contact with the organization known as "Friends of New Germany", which later became the "German American Bund". He first learned about the first organization in Los Angeles in 1935, where he met some German people in a restaurant. Later these people invited him to the German House in Los Angeles. He became acquainted with the officials of the organization.

Shortly thereafter he met Pashlor, and Hermann Schwinn, active members. Schwinn was then "Fuehrer of the West" and head of the "Friends of New Germany" on the West Coast.

Witness says that he was unemployed and decided to gain the confidence of the leaders with a view of learning what was going on and possibly writing about it later.

He says that in July 1936, he was initiated into the organization, having been associated with the leaders for 7 or 8 months before that. He says that a lecture constituted part of his initiation. In the course of his initiation he was told that some day they might be called upon to defend their fatherland, Germany. The lecturer spoke of building a closer bond between the United States and Germany.

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Finally, the initiates swore allegiance to national socialism and Hitler. This oath was the Bund oath. He thinks that at the time of his initiation the name of the organization had been changed to that of German American Bund.

He says that in changing the organization from "Friends of New Germany" to "German American Bund" considerable time elapsed. The Bund was to include only American citizens; whereas, the other organization had included German citizens in the United States also. He said that there was no other difference between the two organizations as to policies, personnel of leadership, etc.

Witness says that he was successful in deceiving the leaders of the Bund in believing that he wanted to write for them, and that Schwinn assigned storm trooper Rheinhold Kuehn to help him prepare propaganda material for distribution. The leaders wanted the propaganda to be national in scope and wanted to establish a youth magazine. They gave him material which had come from Germany to be put into articles. This propaganda consisted of an exposition of the theories of national socialism, what had been done for the youth in Germany and how it might help the youth here, etc.

Witness became a member of the editorial staff of the California Weekraf, an official organ of the Bund. This was a weekly paper. He conducted a column in this paper. He says that the material

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submitted to him was anti-administration or anti-Jewish. He said that the larger part of this material came from Germany with the name of the German National Socialist Party placed on it. He said that he did most of his work in Schwinn's private office.

He said that in 1936 the Bund affiliated with a number of other groups, such as "The Russian Revolutionary", "American National Party", the "Silver Legion", or "Silver Shirts", the latter two being William D. Pelley's organizations.

He says that representatives of these organizations met with Bund leaders and cooperated in preparation of Bund literature for distribution, etc. He says that on one occasion Pelley spoke at the German House, which was Bund headquarters. He said that Pelley in his speech said that he was glad to be called pro-German and proud to be called the Adolph Hitler of America. He said further that that was the estimate that Pelley had of himself.

He said that there was a regular supply of material coming over from Germany from the "party headquarters for propaganda". He said that most of this material came on German ships to Los Angeles, such as the Vesser, Portland, Oakland and Elbe. He says that the average attendance at Bund meetings was about 100 members, and that the largest meeting he saw was attended by about 700 persons, which included members and their friends.

He says that the Bund leaders visited German ^{ships} ~~offices~~ where every consideration was extended. He said that Mr. Grah, Chancellor of the Los Angeles Consulate, officially visited meetings of the Bund. He said that Consul Giesling sometimes attended Bund meetings.

He says that Fuehrer Schwinn told him that at one time the consulate helped the Bund financially. Witness says that he saw officials of the consulate going to and from Schwinn's office, but that he does not know personally what happened in these meetings.

He said that he was trying to get all the information he could. He says that up until the middle of 1936 Fuehrer Schwinn would go on board various German ships and deliver to the captains envelopes and receive envelopes from the captains. Witness says that on these trips to the dock, Schwinn went in witness's car, as Schwinn had no car. They would then return to the Bund office, where Schwinn would open these envelopes, which included propaganda. He says that on one occasion he saw a small sealed envelope but did not learn its contents. He says that about the middle of 1936 there was a change in policy as to these contacts. He said that from then on each ship carried a man whose duties it was to concern himself with the activities of the crews. He said that from then on Schwinn would report to this man, who was a political leader of Germany, and that these conferences were private.

He says that Schwinn told him that the duties of this leader were to keep everything in line, etc., and to make his reports back to Germany. Schwinn also told him that this man was the right-hand man of Hitler and that everybody in the Bund was subordinate to him.

He told about a large meeting held at Hindenberg Park, Los Angeles, which was attended by officers from German ships and a large crowd of Bund members and their friends. He said that the Bund entertained regularly officers of German ships when in Port.

He says that Schwinn did not go to Germany, but that supposedly some other Bund leaders did, but they did not tell him much that was definite as to their trip, etc. Some of the leaders, however, mentioned that they were trying to build up national socialism in the United States. Some mentioned that they had attended meetings at the "Brown House" while away. He told about three exchange students going through Los Angeles on their way to Georgia Tech.

He says that Schwinn told him that Meyerhoffer was coming from Germany to assist in rebuilding the Bund. He said that this man was a special agent of the German Government. He said that the Bund needed money. When this man arrived he was well received.

^{Meyerhoffer}
This man explained to witness that he was close to Hess, Deputy Fuehrer of the Socialist Party in Germany. He said that while Meyerhoffer was here, Schwinn took the attitude that anything

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suggested by him would be followed. He says that Schwinn told him that the storm troopers in the Bund were modeled after the storm troopers in Germany. They were the official bodies in Germany of the Socialist Party and their duty was to maintain order at meetings. He says that the storm troopers wore uniforms especially chosen. They drilled and had special meetings, which witness did not attend.

Witness says that he dropped out of the Bund during the latter part of 1936. He says that the Bund had an organization formed for the purpose of engaging in rifle practice. They wanted to familiarize the members as to the use of arms, and so prepare them that they would be in position to take over control of the United States later. He says that the average number who attended rifle practice was from 8 to 20, and that Max Egan was the instructor of the rifle team. Egan had been an instructor of the German Army during the war. He said that Schwinn told him that he, Schwinn, had been active as a storm trooper in Germany in 1924 before he came to the United States.

Schwinn told him on one occasion that Dr. Giesling, consul, gave Schwinn \$145 to help the Bund. This was in connection with the entertainment of the crew of a German ship which had been given by the Bund. Schwinn also told him that Dr. Giesling told him, Schwinn, that they had to be careful as to such contributions, and that they could not be officially known. Witness said that Dr. Giesling told him personally that the facts pertaining to such

contributions might come out on investigation, and this he did not desire. Witness said that Dr. Giesling kept in close touch with Bund activities. He said also that Dr. Giesling told him that if he could get a lease on a house in his, witness's name, he, Giesling, would support it financially. Witness says that at that time Dr. Giesling wanted to get Schwinn out and get a native born American of German origin to head the Bund. He said that Schwinn said that the policy of the Bund was to follow the same line as that used in Germany--to attack and humble the Jews first, and then to start in on the Catholics.

Witness said that Captain Beamish, a representative of the German Government in "News Service" visited Los Angeles. Captain Beamish made his headquarters at the German House while in Los Angeles. The Captain wore a swastika on one arm and fraternized with Bund leaders, and made one speech while here.

Witness says that he met Fritz Kuhn in November, 1936, at the German House in Los Angeles. He said that on that occasion Kuhn was received as Fuehrer of the Party, and that he spoke that evening. Kuhn urged all people interested in a better form of Government in the United States to support Hitler, because eventually the Bund will take over the Government of the United States. He says that at this meeting there were representatives of the Silver Shirts, the Russian Revolutionary Party, and other similar organizations.

He says that at this meeting Bruce and Tremble represented the Silver Shirts. Roy Alexander was also there. Roy Zachary made a speech in behalf of Pelley. Zachary said that Pelley was the Fuehrer of America. He said that Zachary was Pelley's right hand man. Zachary also said that Pelley would soon be in position to take over control of the Government; that while Hitler was the saviour of Germany, Pelley would be the saviour of the United States.

Witness says that he knew T. K. Ferenz. He said that Ferenz owned the Continental Theatre in Los Angeles, where he showed German propaganda pictures. These pictures showed the developments in Germany under the Reich. He said that Ferenz was active in the Bund. Witness told about a visit by a German agent who took pictures of the aviation field in Los Angeles. He says that Schwinn told him that this agent wanted to see the position of the American Fleet at San Pedro and also the base at San Diego. Schwinn told him that German agents were getting information from over the entire Country. Witness says that this agent also took pictures of a submarine base and a destroyer base at San Diego. Witness was made chairman of the Deutsche Bühne, which was an organization established for the dissemination of propaganda on the stage and screen. The camouflage committee was set up for the purpose of scattering propaganda without being detected. Generally, they were to pattern after the Communists in carrying out this work. They were to scatter propaganda through the meetings of various civic organizations, and otherwise. He says that he knew Prince Von Lippe, who was a

Memo. --37--

Bund member. Von Lippe tried to spread propaganda among the high schools in California. He said that Ingraham Hughes was the head of the American Nationalist Party. He also said that Hughes and representatives of the Silver Shirts cooperated in spreading propaganda. He said that the Bund had a working agreement with the Silver Shirts under which each would pass out the literature of the other; they worked in close cooperation. Felley spoke in the German House at Los Angeles in 1936. Henry Allen cooperated with the Bund. Allen was arrested for distributing Bund circulars, and the Bund took up a fund for the purpose of defraying the expenses of his prosecution.

Witness says that late in 1936 he met Mrs. Leslie Fry, head of the Christian Free Press, and also head of the Militant Christian Patriots. She had contacts with Schwinn. Schwinn and the Bund also cooperated with the Russian Revolutionary Party in circulating propaganda.

Witness says that Paul Kaudzia and Tony Kerner talked with him after they returned from Germany. They told him of the German program and said that they should have a Hitler Government in the United States shortly.

Witness said that the Bund had 700 members then. Witness says that Schwinn at one time (in 1936) was himself a representative of the German government in the United States. (He did not elaborate on this, however, nor give the details in substantiation of his conclusion.)

Witness says that he saw a letter addressed to Schwinn and the Bund and signed by Hitler in the fall of 1936. He says that Schwinn read this letter to a meeting of about 180 members.

He says that most of the Bund members were skilled workmen. He knew one named Schnuke who was employed by the Douglas Air Craft Corporation. Witness thinks that numbers of them are loyal to Germany and consider themselves part of the German Government. He says that at meetings they discuss what they would do to help Germany in case of war with the United States. He says they discuss sabotage, and discussed the question of how and where to conduct sabotage activities in the United States in case of war. They talked about how to paralyze certain industries by sabotage, including blowing up the Hercules Powder Plant, and also blowing up the docks and warehouses along the waterfront.

Witness says that after he was discharged from the United States Army in 1919, he went to Germany to school for six years. About that time, he met Count Vonbuelow, who is not known as a Bund member. However, Vonbuelow is closely associated with Bund activities on the West Coast. He thinks that Vonbuelow is head of the German Espionage system on the West Coast. He says that Vonbuelow lives at Point Loma near the San Diego Naval base. Apparently Vonbuelow is unoccupied. He married a rich woman.

Memo. --39--

He says that Vonbuelow is interested in United States fleet maneuvers, and that he goes for extensive surveys of such maneuvers. He says that Vonbuelow is 100% Nazi. He says that at one time he, witness, Schwinn and Vonbuelow visited a German boat in Los Angeles. They also visited the Bund headquarters there on the same occasion. He said at that time Vonbuelow asked him not to mention his visit to the German House or Bund headquarters.

WITNESS FRITZ KURM

He was born in Munich, Germany, in 1896. He was in the German Army $4\frac{1}{2}$ years during the World War. He quit as a Lieut. of Infantry. He has a brother who is a Supreme Court Judge in Berlin.

He came here in 1927 from Mexico, where he had gone in 1923. The reason he went to Mexico was to shorten the time in which he could get to the United States, which was his ultimate destination at the time he left Germany. He is a chemical engineer, was employed by the Ford Hospital at Detroit for a period of 8 years, and is a citizen of the United States.

He is now President of the German American Bund, president of the German American Business League, president of A. V. Publishing Corporation, and the president of A. V. Development Corporation. He has held all these positions since January 1, 1936. His salary is \$300 per month and he has no other source of income. He has no bank account. These organizations were formed in March 1936. They succeeded the organization known as "The Friends of New Germany", which was formed in May 1933. He became a member of the "Friends of New Germany" in 1934--he was the leader of the Detroit Unit of that organization.

He says that the voluntary contributions received by the Bund during the last half of 1938 and the first half of 1939 was \$18,000.00.

Memo. --41--

He says that that amount came from members and friends of the Bund, all of whom resided in the United States. He says that the largest single contribution was \$500, but he does not remember the name of the man who made it. He said that he was not producing the records of the Bund at the time of his testifying because these records were then in the possession of the State's Attorney in New York City. He says that the National Bund organization gets nothing from the publication, and that that is a separate corporation. He says that the Bund has no other source of income other than that given above.

He says that the Bund does not sell uniforms, but that each man buys his own uniform. He says that most of the shirts are bought from Army and Navy stores. He says that the Bund has never acted as agent for the purpose of buying uniforms, and that he had never received any commission from the sale of uniforms. He approximates the expenses of the national office of the Bund at \$800 to \$1000 per month, including his salary. He says that the total receipts by the national office average about \$2000 per month. The Bund uses the Manufacturers' Bank--that is the Third Avenue Branch, in New York City. He says that all financial transactions of the national office are handled through banking institutions. Among the expense items mentioned, he says that the Bund has paid over \$10,000 for attorneys' fees.

He said that the organizations of which he is president, other than the Bund, are different business organizations, and they have

Memo. --42--

nothing to do with the Bund. He says that the funds of the German American Business League are kept entirely separate from the Bund funds. In New York this organization has 800 members. This League pays \$100 on his monthly salary of \$300. He says that he is president only of the American Business League, and that there is no headquarters group for the German American Business League. He says that the Prospective Citizens League belongs to the Bund. It is a social group. It prepares aliens for citizenship.

He says that the only paper owned by the Bund is the Deutscher Werkruf or the Free American. This paper is owned and printed by the A. & V. Corporation. He is the head of this corporation. The other papers carrying Bund propaganda are privately owned. Although he can write articles in them, he has no control over them. He is not on the board of directors of any of these papers. They make no reports to him and the Bund does not finance them.

He says that he never cooperated with the Silver Shirts.

He says that he draws \$100 per month from the A.V. Development Company, \$100 per month from the Bund and \$100 per month from the Business League. This is his total salary, and he receives no salary from the A.V. Publishing Company.

He says that Fritz Gissibl is now connected with the "Ausland Institute" at Stuttgart, Germany. (Note--This organization is supposed to be the propaganda distributing agency for the Nazi Government.) He said that he knew Moshaek, who is presumably

Memo. --43--

registered with the State Department as a propaganda agent. He says that at the time Fritz Gissibl testified, he was the leader of a Bund unit.

He says that since 1937 the newspaper Weekruf has carried a banner stating that Kuhn was responsible for what appeared in that paper. He says that he is not responsible for what appeared in the paper before that time. He says that in 1936 he was living in Detroit. He denied saying in a speech that Hitler told him to go back (meaning from Germany) and make his fight. He was shown a statement appearing in the Weekruf during the early part of 1937, which stated "Our eternal loyalty to Germany and our eternal loyalty to Der Fuehrer". He declined responsibility for this statement for the reason above given. He says that he was in Germany in 1936, and again in 1938.

He says that he knew Dr. Colin Ross who addressed ten or twelve Bund meetings in the United States since he was Fuehrer. He says that he attended two of these meetings, and that he does not know of any official connection which Dr. Ross has with the German government.

He says that the Bund is friendly toward the "Christian Mobilizers", Joe Williams' organization. In fact, he said that the Bund sponsored the ideas of the last mentioned organization 100%.

Memo. --44--

He says that the Bund has 71 units. In 1936 he says he went to Germany as head of the Bund in a party with 425 others. In 1938 he went on a private mission alone. In other words, he went to visit his people. He says that he was active in organizing the Bund, and the change of name from "Friends of New Germany" to the "Bund" was because one could have only American citizens in it. They wanted it that way so that they could make a political organization of it and make its members politically minded.

WITNESS PETER GISSIBL

He was born in Germany in 1900, and came to the United States in 1923. He became an American citizen in 1929. He joined the "Teutonia Society" in 1925. This organization he says was later changed to the "Friends of New Germany", and later it was changed to the "German American Bund". Since 1935 he has been a member of the German American Business League, and he was president of the "Teutonia Publishing Company".

He was a local leader in Chicago of the Bund from May 1, 1937 to May 18, 1938. His brother is Fritz Gissibl. (Note—He is the one referred to by another witness as being in Germany).

Fritz Gissibl founded the Teutonia Society in October 1924, and was later president of the "Friends of New Germany". Fritz Gissibl left this country in 1936 because citizenship papers were refused him. His brother Fritz is now with the foreign department of the National Socialist Party in Germany at Stuttgart.

Witness says that he first met Fritz Kuhn in 1935, in Chicago.

He says that as a result of disagreement with Kuhn, he resigned as Fuehrer of the Chicago Bund in May 1938. He says that he knows of no money having been received by the Bund in this Country from Germany.

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JAMES E. RUFFIN.

1.

WITNESS GERHART H. SEGER, former
member of the German Reichstag.

He was born in Lutzes, Germany, in 1896, and was a member of the Social Democratic Party in Germany. He was never connected with the Communist Party, and was a member of the German Reichstag for four consecutive terms, serving from 1930 until he was arrested on March 12, 1933, after the elevation of Hitler. He was a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Reichstag. He first came to the United States on a visitor's visa in October, 1934. After the expiration of his visa he went back to Europe and came back here as a legal immigrant in August, 1935, and received his first papers in December, 1935. Since living here he has been lecturing and for the last three years has been the editor of a German democratic weekly in New York. He has traveled extensively in the United States, having visited 43 States, and has studied conditions throughout this Country, especially German-American organizations. He says that in the Concentration Camp where he was--and that holds true throughout Germany--only 10% of those confined were Jews and 90% were Gentiles. He says that any one opposed to Hitler was put in the Concentration camps.

He cited two instances coming under his personal observation as illustrating the fact that German-Americans in this Country were

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afraid to express their real views as to the Nazi government because they had relatives in Germany. One of these instances was his own case where his wife and small child were confined in a Concentration Camp after he has escaped to Czechoslovakia. Another instance which he gave was pertaining to the operation of his newspaper in New York. In this case, a man had agreed to run an ad. in his paper. When the ad. first appeared, he said that one of the Nazi storm troopers connected with the Bund said to the man "You still have an uncle in Stuttgart, over there, have you not?" To this the man replied in the affirmative, and the Nazi said "Well, how would you like him to run into trouble?"

(Note--He did not mention the name of the man who took out the ad. nor the name of the Nazi storm trooper.) He also told about a German professor in an unnamed University of the United States who said that there were two German exchange students on the campus who made it their business to watch every move he made, and that he was afraid of their reporting his activities to the German Government, because he had relatives living in Germany. (Note--He named neither the professor nor the students, nor the university where they were located.)

He says that he made a study of the policies and activities of the Nazi Party in Germany from its beginning. He said that he had had occasion to observe the efforts of the Nazi Government to spread actively their doctrines in other countries; that he had run into such activities in Switzerland, Sweden and many other countries,

and that they were similar to the activities followed in the United States. He said that all affiliated Nazi organizations abroad are looked upon by the German Government as a reserve from which to draw any assistance they would like to have in any possible field. He said that the Institute of Germans Abroad is located in Stuttgart, Germany. He quoted statements from Dr. Bohle, a representative of this Institute, in August, 1937. He says that personally he is convinced that Kuhn was designated by the Stuttgart Institute to be head of the German-American Bund, but he cannot prove this. He, in effect, agrees with the chairman, ~~that~~ that the agency of the Bund to the Nazi Government cannot be proved by direct evidence.

He quoted many excerpts from the 1937 Year Book of the Bund, which quoted the Institute. He also quoted excerpts from the *Wochruf Und Beobachter*, a Bund newspaper which purportedly gave statements of speeches made by Kuhn, some of which statements Kuhn denied when testifying before the Committee.

He said that in 1921 Kuhn was convicted and sentenced to four months imprisonment for petty theft. He had ransacked the pockets of the overcoats of his fellow students in the University building at Munich. Later, he says that Kuhn stole merchandise of the value of 2000 marks from Mr. Reinhold Spitz in Munich. He stated that he published this information

in his paper, and that Kuhn had never sued him for libel. Furthermore, he said that [REDACTED] is here in the United States as a legal immigrant and is willing to testify, and, in fact, has contacted the State's Attorney's office in New York City. This witness did not purport to have any knowledge of espionage activities.

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JAMES E. RUFFIN.

LIT:LD

June 22, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

- 44-16-01 SP5Jclmc

Mr. L. M. C. Smith called at my office for discussion of several matters on Thursday evening, June 20th.

Mr. Smith stated he had submitted to the Bureau for appropriate comment a proposed revision of the "Explosives Act" and was anxious to ascertain what my views were about this revision. I told him that I was not at all familiar with this act, its provisions or its extent, but that the Director would of course address a memorandum to Mr. Smith setting forth the Bureau's views, if any, about the legislation.

Mr. Smith stated that he had also sent to the Bureau comment a suggested interpretation of the Post Office laws and regulations which would permit the issuance of search warrant to permit the examination of the mails. I told Mr. Smith that if such a memorandum had been received in the Bureau it would of course go to Mr. Hoover's office for appropriate consideration and acknowledgement, and comments if such comments were germane to the investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau.

Mr. Smith desired to have my views and possibly a memorandum prepared showing the foreign propaganda operations and other activities on the part of the German-American Bund and the Communist Party which might establish the relationship of agent and principal. I told Mr. Smith that the Bureau had conducted a lengthy investigation a year or so ago; that a complete set of reports and some 12 volumes of exhibits had been submitted to the Department and that I thought everything he might desire in the way of information concerning the Bund's activities could be found in this file. I suggested that he find out through Mr. Gordon Dean's office where this Departmental set of reports was at the present time. Concerning the communist party, I

102-1-X72

Best Copy Available

told Mr. Smith we had prepared lengthy memoranda for the Criminal Division over a period of years, summarizing in almost endless detail all of the information, data, material, pamphlets, etc. which the Bureau could obtain in order that the Criminal Division might determine whether the relationship of principal and agent existed between the Communist Party of America and Moscow. I suggested to Mr. Smith that he review the information already in the Department files and I was sure he would find everything that he wanted.

Mr. Smith stated that he had prepared a draft of a letter to be sent to the American Legion concerning their recent conferences at the Department and that he was transmitting it to you for your attention, comments and revision. I told Mr. Smith that, of course, if you receive such a memorandum, it would be acknowledged, but in so far as I was concerned, this entire matter was predicated upon a matter of public policy and consequently there was nothing upon which the Bureau might express views or opinions.

Smith stated that the Attorney General had recently been to attend a meeting of a section of the National Association of Attorneys General at which there were in attendance several state Attorneys General and a number of state Attorneys General. He said that all of these people were clamoring for action by the Federal Government upon matters relating to internal security, and volunteered to advise them as to the Statutes upon various subjects and to legal matters. He asked my views as to attempting to have four or five hundred FWA men to the project of compiling all state espionage, sabotage and other matters in order that they might be able to inform all authorities. I told him that the matters had been so limited that such a project was necessary or

Memo for the Director

-3-

Mr. Smith stated that within a short while he believed the Attorney General would call a meeting in Washington of all state attorneys general in order that suggestions might be made to them and a program outlined for their participation in the establishment of an adequate and proper national defense. I innocently inquired whether a program had been formulated and Mr. Smith stated that it had not been but, of course, this was a matter which could be outlined in a comparatively short time. He stated that he would undoubtedly desire the participation of the FBI in this meeting and I told him that of course that was a matter which would have to be passed upon by the Director but that frankly, with the amount of work presently pending in the Bureau I would be astounded if the Director could find anyone who could devote any time to such an item. Mr. Smith stated that he had suggested the state attorneys general conference to Mr. Jackson and had received virtual assurance that such a conference would be called.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm

JFP:NTP

October 3, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

✓
Rear Admiral Walter S. Anderson
Director
Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

Handwritten: check of membership

In keeping with my statement to the Honorable, the Secretary of the Navy, at the conference held in the Office of the Secretary of War on September 16, 1940, in connection with general intelligence matters, there is being transmitted to you herewith a list of names of persons who have been reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation as belonging to the German-American Bund. *Referred*

You will be furnished with additional names of alleged Bund members in the immediate future, so that consideration may be given to checking them against the names of civilian and enlisted naval personnel, as discussed at the above conference.

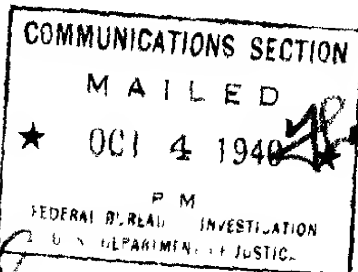
Sincerely yours,

Handwritten: J. Edgar Hoover

Handwritten: J. Edgar Hoover
Director

102-1-X73	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
4 OCT 8 1940	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

Enclosure



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

Handwritten: SP5 Jclmc

51 SEP 19 1940

11-16-01

Charles Brockner
429 Cambridge Avenue
Buffalo, N. Y.

Fritz Robert Fuerguth
99 Urban Street
Buffalo, N. Y.

Alfonse Gabler
214 French Street
Buffalo, N. Y.

Karl Guddot
463 Clinton Avenue
Rochester, N. Y.

Walter Hagemann
233 West Utica Street
Buffalo, N. Y.

Hans Hartmann
234 Sanders Road
Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles Joseph Hasenochrl
alias Karl Haynes
402 Adams Avenue
Buffalo, N. Y.

Oourd Heinrich
229 Laird Avenue
Buffalo, N. Y.

William Hofferth
658 Wyoming Avenue
Buffalo, N. Y.

Eric Johnson, alias
Erich Janssen, Eric Jansen,
Eric Johnsonowski
72 Moeller Street
Buffalo, N. Y.

Ludwig Kleinhaus
2 Carlisle Street
Rochester, N. Y.

Eugene Krag
1483 Genesee Street
Buffalo, N. Y.

Otto Kubillus
463 Clinton Street
Rochester, N. Y.

Edward Lehnson
42 Walden Avenue
Buffalo, N. Y.

Karl LeBron
34 Locksley Road
Cheektowaga, N. Y.

Otto Lyncker
14 Mohican Street
Buffalo, N. Y.

William Meierhoefer
211 Herman Street
Buffalo, N. Y.

Karl Pengrats
324 Longfield Drive
Apt 335
Kenfield, Buffalo, N. Y.

Matthias Reiger
339 Best Street
Buffalo, N. Y.

Hermann Runkert
337 Sawyer Street
Rochester, N. Y.

Erhard Medl
108 Phyllis Avenue
Buffalo, N. Y.

Adolph Rosalar
133 Reimann Street
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Wilson C. Berkenmayer
5536 Montview Boulevard
Office; 1434 Glenara Place
Denver, Colorado

Albert Warner
84 South Broadway

Denver, Colo.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5 JCM/C

102-1-X73

Alfred Van Essen
Lost Nation, Iowa

Anna Marie Van Essen
Lost Nation, Iowa

Friedrich Ackerman
Dearborn, Michigan

George F. Ackerman
10099 Britain
Detroit, Michigan

Carl O. Ahrendt
1350 East Grand Boulevard
Detroit, Michigan

Anton Albert
390 Chandler
Detroit, Michigan

John Anti
Briggs Manufacturing Company
Detroit, Michigan

August H. Bader
4855 Gray
Detroit, Michigan

Gretel Bauer
16004 East Jefferson
Detroit, Michigan

Helene Bauer
1144 Balfour
Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan

F. A. Bienenstein
9433 Traverse Street
Detroit, Michigan

Karl Boettcher
26368 Lyndon
Detroit, Michigan

Hubert Bohle
21824 Garrison
Dearborn, Michigan

Herman Bokelmann
5146 Maxwell
Detroit, Michigan

Marianne Bokelmann
5146 Maxwell
Detroit, Michigan

Adolph Borchers
18950 Coyle Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Agnes C. Bramick
5501 Cass Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Dr. Fritz Wilhelm Bramick
5501 Cass Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Frank Braun
16219 Wisconsin
Detroit, Michigan

Henry Brunk
13026 Houston
Detroit, Michigan

Fritz Brett
1244 West Philadelphia #306
Detroit, Michigan

Herman Broesen
15020 Sussex
Detroit, Michigan

Wick Broth
c/o Briggs Manufacturing Company
Detroit, Michigan

Curt Bruckel
3923 Helen
Detroit, Michigan

Elisabeth Busse
16765 Blackstone
Detroit, Michigan

Herbert Busse
18 Elm Park Boulevard
Pleasant Ridge, Michigan

Herbert Busse
16771 Burgess Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

A. Buts
Buts Electrical Company
4052 Gilbert Street
Detroit, Michigan

Charles William Chill
alias Carl Wilhelm Chill,
Charles W. Chill
7411 Wykes Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Martians Dunkel
100 King Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

John Demmler
7606 West Vernon Highway
Detroit, Michigan

Theodore Derstadt
14774 Wilfred Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Ernest Deters

Rev. Adolph Eberle
5917 Van Dyke Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Martha Eberle
5917 Van Dyke Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Frits Bruno Ebert
2045 Lawndale
Detroit, Michigan

Karl Eckhardt
12404 Watham
Detroit, Michigan

Elise Edling
16220 Tracey Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Heina Edling
16220 Tracey Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Max Eidenback
5757 Belvidere
Detroit, Michigan

Alfred Ernes
138 Glendale
Highland Park, Michigan

Alfred W. Ernes
44 Glendale, Apt. #101
Highland Park, Michigan

Marlies Ernes
44 Glendale, Apt. #101
Highland Park, Michigan

Hans Fischer
4067 Sheridan
Detroit, Michigan

Max Foester
5427 - 4th Avenue, Apt. #9
Detroit, Michigan

Paul Frieschkarn
253 Leroy Street
Detroit, Michigan

Alexandra Fritsch
2400 McDougall
Detroit, Michigan

Richard Fritsch
2400 McDougall
Detroit, Michigan

Joseph Froelich
16183 Lilac Street
Detroit, Michigan

H. M. Gadebusch
16562 Kentfield
Detroit, Michigan

George M. Gebhardt
51 Holbrook Street, Apt. 3
and 2800 West Grand Boulevard
Detroit, Michigan

Otto Geile
2985 Canton
Detroit, Michigan

Herman Gersch
12948 Hamilton
Highland Park, Michigan

Fred W. Gollbach
7227 Wykes
Detroit, Michigan

Louis Gollbach
7227 Wykes
Detroit, Michigan

Elisabeth Galtor
5146 Maxwell
Detroit, Michigan

Heinrich Good
680 Euclid
Detroit, Michigan

Bruno Greiffenstein
3438 Belvidere
Detroit, Michigan

Andrew Grohs
Bay City, Michigan

August Gratjan
5101 Helen
Detroit, Michigan

Bernhardt Habbel
443 Coplin Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Max Habrecht
604 East Grand Boulevard
Detroit, Michigan

Maja Habrecht
4811 Berkshire Street
Detroit, Michigan

Haleche Haft
alias Haleke Haft
3121 Heidalberg
Detroit, Michigan

Otto Haft
3121 Heidalberg
Detroit, Michigan

Antonie Hartmann
Box 96
Franklin, Michigan

Johannes Hartmann
Box 96
Franklin, Michigan

Andrews Haskey
644 Hlasmore
Detroit, Michigan

Dietrich Hermes
3 Woodland Court
Pleasant Ridge
Royal Oak, Michigan

Rudolph Heuphl
15953 Willard and
1926 Pasadena
Detroit, Michigan

Heinrich Hilmer
3972 Calvert
Detroit, Michigan

Leopoldine Hinsendle
alias Leopoldine Hesardle
Bloomfield Hills, Box 146
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

Ria Hoising
130 Dickerson, South
Detroit, Michigan

Richard Hoising
130 Dickerson, South
Detroit, Michigan

August Hoffman
12237 Main Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Ernest Hoffman
574 Wabash Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Ernst Hoffman
3826 Prescott
Detroit, Michigan

Karl Hoffman
12339 Dickerson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Hans Habatsch
10401 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Peter Hulstan
14 Mile Road
North of Pontiac, Michigan
Just off Dixie Highway
Pontiac, Michigan

Walter Ippensen
14834 Troester
Detroit, Michigan

Albrecht Jaackel
3025 East Grand Boulevard
Detroit, Michigan

Hans Juhl
100 Temple
Detroit, Michigan

Jacob Kallmes
4863 Maxwell
Detroit, Michigan

Joseph Karr
631 Stinson
Detroit, Michigan

Theodore Kaspar
alias Kasper
12061 Wade
Detroit, Michigan

Walter Kaspar
3402 Atkinson
Detroit, Michigan

Marie Kaulfuss
317 Lake Shore Drive
Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan

Martin C. Kaulfuss
317 Lake Shore Drive
Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan

Argarete Kehrige
5285 French Road
Detroit, Michigan

Carl Kesper
3402 Atkinson Avenue and
8621 Dumbarton Road
Detroit, Michigan

Walter Kesper
3402 Atkinson Avenue and
8621 Dumbarton Road
Detroit, Michigan

Heinrich Klostermeyer
6448 Trumbull
Detroit, Michigan

Arno Koch
12180 Dlens
Detroit, Michigan

Dora Koehler
1466 Seminole
Detroit, Michigan

Helmut Koehler
1466 Seminole
Detroit, Michigan

Alfred Koenig
8435 Siebert
Detroit, Michigan

Carl Hains Kohring
2497 Seminole
Detroit, Michigan

Christel Kohring
2497 Seminole
Detroit, Michigan

Fritz Kortebain
6491 Woodmont
Detroit, Michigan

Wilhelm Krebsbach
3088 Garland Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Paul Kruger
Foreman - 1006 Lawrence
Pere Marquette Railway
Detroit, Michigan

Fritz Kuntze
Route #2, Box 2573
Detroit, Michigan

Max Lassen
135 Cortland
Highland Park, Michigan

Wilhelm Lindas
4115 West Philadelphia
Detroit, Michigan

Adolph Linder
3352 South Greyfriar
Detroit, Michigan

Arthur F. Link
11909 Devon
Detroit, Michigan

Alexander Lubben
12085 Wilfred
Detroit, Michigan

Margarete Lubben
12085 Wilfred
Detroit, Michigan

Klara Luckow
3221 - 4th Street
Detroit, Michigan

Max Lukasaden
1244 West Philadelphia
Detroit, Michigan

Heinrich Ludwig
425 McGroery
Flint, Michigan

Gerhard Leuck
3221 - 4th Street
Detroit, Michigan

Olga Lukaseder
1244 West Philadelphia
Detroit, Michigan

11 May 58 1 58 PM '58

EAT:DMP

October 4, 1940

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

A conference was held this afternoon in the office of Mr. Breckinridge Long of the State Department and because of my inability to attend the conference, I designated Mr. Tamm to represent the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The following information concerning the proceedings at the conference has been reported to me by Mr. Tamm and I thought you would be interested in these data.

In attendance at the conference in addition to Mr. Long were Mr. Ray Atherton, Chief of the European Division of the State Department; General Miles, Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of Military Intelligence; Captain Nixon of the Office of Naval Intelligence; and Mr. Robert E. Stripling of the Dies Committee.

Mr. Long opened the conference with a statement that matters to be discussed were to be treated as highly confidential, that absolutely no disclosure was to be made of the subject matter of the conference. Mr. Long then indicated that there would be a change in the status of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany within the next ten days or two weeks. Mr. Long indicated that the President had grown dissatisfied with the treatment being afforded American representatives in Germany and with the conduct of German representatives in the United States. He advised that consequently within a period of not more than two weeks the present diplomatic relationships between the United States and Germany would be placed upon an entirely different basis. Mr. Long hastened to explain that steps to be taken would not mean an outright declaration of war but that a very positive revision in the diplomatic relationships would be established. Mr. Long stated that this situation prompted the calling of the present conference.

RECORDED & INDEXED

RECORDED BY SP5 Jclmc
ON 11-16-01

102-1-X747
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 16 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Oct 4-40

65-30519-2

IN CHARGE

General American

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Memo for the Attorney General - 2 -

October 4, 1940

According to Mr. Long, the Dies Committee has obtained information concerning some 2,000 to 2,500 individuals of German extraction or German sympathies who are employed in factories and plants engaged in the manufacture of munitions and other supplies essential to the national defense. Mr. Long expressed the hope and desire that representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Military and Naval Intelligence sections, and the Dies Committee, would work together in close cooperation in dealing with these suspects and other matters of a like nature. Mr. Long stated that the Dies Committee desired to turn over to the War and Navy Departments and the Federal Bureau of Investigation these lists of names in order that the names might be checked against the files of the various departments to determine first what evidence and information was available against these people and secondly, to determine what action could be taken against these individuals.

General Miles explained to Mr. Long the closely coordinated operations of Military Intelligence, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Naval Intelligence, and expressed the opinion that if the lists of names were of any significance or if anything of value could be expected from their being checked against files of any department, the lists should be turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation which constituted the recognized reservoir of such information. Captain Nixon expressed a similar view.

Mr. Stripling desired to turn the lists over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to assign two Dies Committee investigators to work with the Bureau in checking these names against the Bureau files. Mr. Tamm indicated to Mr. Long that in all matters involving relationships with congressional committees, the established practice of the Department of Justice required the authorization of the Attorney General for any joint action undertaken. Mr. Stripling then called into the conference a Mr. Barton, an investigator of the Dies Committee who turned over to Mr. Long certain lists of names of persons alleged to be

Memo for the Attorney General -3-

October 4, 1940

~~of such Germanic sympathy as to make them subject to suspicion. Mr. Long turned these lists of names over to Mr. Tamm and requested that they be checked against the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and any information contained upon them which would be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation incorporated in its files.~~

Mr. Long expressed some concern over the program which could be followed by the Federal Government in taking steps to curtail the potential activities of this group of persons, he believing that their present Nazi sympathies might cause them to attempt open sabotage upon the change in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany actually taking place. Mr. Tamm, after a hurried review of the lists of names, pointed out to Mr. Long that there was apparently no evidence of any kind available against the persons named on these various lists but that all the Dies Committee was turning over was, insofar as the majority of the lists were concerned, a list of persons who had visited German-American Bund camps together with notations as to their occupations and social security numbers. Mr. Tamm pointed out to Mr. Long that unless there was some evidence of some kind available against these people, not only was the Federal Government apparently powerless to take any steps against them but their employers would apparently have no basis for discharging them, even though the employers were engaged in the manufacture of materials for the War or Navy Departments. Captain Nixon pointed out that any action on the part of employers against individual employees, particularly if they were union members, might not only violate the National Labor Relations Act but would probably result in a strike or tie-up because of the union affiliations of individuals proceeded against.

~~Mr. Long desired, however, that the lists of names be checked against the indices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and requested those present at the conference to give some study to the question of what action could be taken or should be taken against these individuals.~~ A further conference upon this matter will be held in Mr. Long's office next Thursday afternoon, October 10th, at 3:00 P. M. In the meanwhile, I am having the lists of names furnished to Mr. Tamm by Mr. Long checked against the files of the Bureau. I will advise you of the results of this check.

Memo for the Attorney General -4-

October 4, 1940

Mr. Long requested Mr. Tamm to remain in his office at the termination of the conference and subsequent to the departure of the other persons attending the conference expressed his appreciation for the cooperation, courtesy, and consideration manifest by Mr. Tamm in behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this matter. Mr. Long stated that he knew only too well the proclivities and the operations of the Dies Committee but that he was impressed nevertheless with the Bureau's entire willingness to proceed in this matter upon the basis of the public interest without regard to past differences with the Dies Committee. Mr. Tamm informed Mr. Long that the policy of the Bureau in all matters in which the National Defense and public interest are concerned is to overlook entirely personalities, prerogatives, and personal differences of opinion in the interest of handling all matters promptly and in a judicially unbiased manner.

Respectfully,

Johh Edgar Hoover
Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JFP:KLB

October 4, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. CLEGG

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

For record purposes it is noted that the New York Times issue of October 3, 1940 in reporting the Dies subcommittee hearing at Newark, New Jersey on October 2, 1940, reports that August Klapprott, the Eastern division leader of the German-American Bund and a director of Camp Nordland, in New Jersey, was one of the witnesses questioned.

In his testimony Mr. Klapprott declared he was born in Germany in 1906, came to this country in 1927, was naturalized in 1934 and joined the Bund in 1936 "to fight the boycott of German goods and German-Americans."

Under questioning Klapprott disclosed that the Eastern division of the Bund had twenty local units, including ten in New York State and City with 5,000 members and four in New Jersey with 500 members. Dues were \$1 a month, with 60 per cent going to the national organization and 40 per cent to the local.

The October 2, 1940 issue of the New York Times in reporting the Dies subcommittee hearing at Newark, New Jersey on October 1, 1940 reflects that George Wilhelm Kunze, national leader of the German-American Bund in his testimony stated he was born in Camden, New Jersey on January 10, 1906, he gave his occupation as "national leader" of the Bund, and said he was a chauffeur, mechanic and electrician until December 5, 1939 when he became acting head of the Bund.

The article reflects that Kunze when questioned as to the Bund's present membership as compared with the number during the regime of Fritz Kuhn, stated there were approximately forty posts, contrasted with sixty-nine before he became leader. He said he could give no approximation of the dues-paying members, who totalled some 20,000 before his accession.

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Kunze stated there were about six Bund units in New York State, "several" in New England, "a dozen" in the Midwest, "several" in the South.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-01 BY SP5 J/mc

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OCT 9 1940

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COLEMAN

FIVE

Memo for Mr. Clegg

- 2 -

on the Coast and "two or three" in the South. Dues amounted to "\$1,000 to \$2,000" monthly he declared.

Kunze identified other officers of the Bund as,

George Froboese	Deputy leader
Willy Luedake	National Secretary
Gustave J. Elmer	National Treasurer
August Klapprott	Eastern division leader
Herman Schwinn	Western division leader.

Respectfully,


J. F. Pryor

JFP:NTP

October 8, 1940

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Rear Admiral Walter S. Anderson
Director
Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

Lead of 17-1-12
Members by

In connection with my letter of October 3, 1940,
there is being transmitted to you herewith a further list
of names of persons who have been reported to the Federal
Bureau of Investigation as belonging to the German-American
Bund.

Additional names of alleged Bund members
will be transmitted to you in the immediate future.

Sincerely yours,

112-1-X74
John Edgar Hoover
Director

11-16-01 SP5 Jclmc

Enclosure

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Egan _____
Gurnea _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

[Handwritten signature]
H. L. C.

Andermahr, Louise
946 Eddy Street
San Francisco, California

Bertram, Carlos
980 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Beyerle, Joseph
3666 - 22nd Street
San Francisco, California

Blatt, Robert
460 Maple Street
Palo Alto, California

Dothee, Harry Bernhard Richard
921 Millbrae Avenue
Millbrae Highlands, California

Esquin, John Kehr
897 California Street
San Francisco, California

Gerhard, Erwin Paul
299 Edgewood
San Francisco, California

Goutte, Joseph
1548 - 35th Avenue
San Francisco, California

Goutte, Mitsi G.
1548 - 35th Avenue
San Francisco, California

Hein, Gottfried Karl
1522 Fairview
Oakland, California

Jessen, Andreas Peter
27 Ramona Avenue
San Francisco, California

Kunstarff, Werner N. K.
800 Duboce Avenue
San Francisco, California

Reiser, Monica
715 Mangels Avenue
San Francisco, California

Schall, Walter Heinrich Willi
1978 Alemany
San Francisco, California

Schmidt, Helma
10 Reno Place
San Francisco, California

Arbert, William M.
3620 Herbert Street
San Diego, California

Grohl, Leon
9100 Fletcher Drive
La Mesa, California

Hubrick, William C.
1520 Gregory Street
San Diego, California

Klein, Kurt
4676 - 32nd Street
San Diego, California

Muehlke, Frank
3685 Seventh Street
San Diego, California

Muehlke, Herta (Mrs. Frank Muehlke)
3685 Seventh Street
San Diego, California

Roeckel, Ernest Henry
4475 Campus Street
San Diego, California

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Schmits, Alwina M.
(Mrs. Henry Schmits)
4370 - 41st Street
San Diego, California

Stryker, Otto
D'Anza Hotel
Calendico, California

Wuest, Henry A.
3031 Union Street
San Diego, California

Zils, Henry
560 Alta Drive
National City, California

Braemer, Eric
117 - 11th Avenue, North
Seattle, Washington

Buchholz, Henry W.
Riverton, R.F.D. #5
Seattle, Washington

(?) Buesing, Helen, Mrs. Kurt
R.F.D. #1
Kirkland, Washington

Miel, Fred
3909 North 24th
Tacoma, Washington

Estelmann, Fred
Route #9
Seattle, Washington

Jesse, Carl
West 1808 Mansfield
Spokane, Washington

Hollenbeck, Frank
6511 Third Avenue, N. W.
Seattle, Washington,

Killian, Herman
3013 East Broad Street
Spokane, Washington

Kroll, Carl Albert
6359 - 50th Avenue S. W.
Seattle, Washington

Leonhardt, Otto
1629 Harvard Avenue
Seattle, Washington

Nerding, Herman Peter
5227 Holly Street
Seattle, Washington

Neubauer, George E.
561 Aloha Avenue, Apt. 1
Seattle, Washington

Reese, Edward J.
314 Carolee Street
Spokane, Washington

(Vice-President of Zentralverband,
which is allegedly controlled by the
German-American Bund)
Richter, Ernest H.
6507 Ellis Avenue
Seattle, Washington

Scheerer, Eugene Karl
2812 East 54th Street
Seattle, Washington

Gotthelf, Irene Alexandra
Apt. 431, 3100 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Adelman, Adam
451 Livingston Avenue
Albany, New York

Bachman, Carl
alias, Karl Bachman
58 Quail Street
Albany, New York

Anding, Paul C.
215 North Elm Street
Schenectady, New York

Boehm, Michael
alias Boehn, Michael
Beverly Street
Schenectady, New York

Haas, Max alias
Max Hass
305 Forte Avenue, Syracuse, New York
905 Erie Street, Elmira, New York

Haas, Max alias
Hass, Max
305 La Fort Avenue
Syracuse, New York

Houston, Sidney W.
12 Carolina Street
Ogdenburg, New York

Kressner, Herbert Richard
2424 Campbell Avenue
Schenectady, New York

Kressner, Herman
1427 Altamont Avenue
Schenectady, New York

Siegrist, Carl
R.F.D. #2
Windsor, New York

Bermeaster, Freddie
Fairhope, Alabama

Amiga, Williams
8524 Fernald Avenue
North Morton Grove, Illinois

Bade, Albert
214 North Eaton Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Boniff, Peter
4845 Winthrop Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Bearman, Max
5434 Benton Avenue
Downers Grove, Illinois

Bearman, Max, (Mrs.)
5434 Benton Avenue
Downers Grove, Illinois

Becker, Ann
Mary Ann's Bakery
Addison Street and Central Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Berusdorf, Herman alias
Herman Bernsdorf
5145 North Ashland Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Bettien, Richard
2347 Wilson Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Bley, Anthon, Jr.
4808 West Strong Street
Chicago, Illinois

Fender, Ruby
838 Lakeside Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Feyer, Herbert
41ne and Hinsdale Avenue
Hinsdale, Illinois

Fuer, Otto
1349 Bauwans Street
Chicago, Illinois

Hausen, Carl
2043 Burlington Road
Chicago, Illinois

Heinen, A. H.
6516 Harvard Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Heinen, A. H. (Mrs.)
6516 Harvard Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Heinz, Edward
3511 South Bell Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Hencel, Leonard
1523 West Chicago Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Hutter, Joseph
2253 Berwyn Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Jauch, Adolf
33 East Division Street
Chicago, Illinois

Kampworth, Harry
3128 North Knox
Chicago, Illinois

Knopp, C. alias Hans J.
Knapp
4151 Henderson Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Knoth, Fred
Room 1300-6 North Michigan Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois

Kuepper, Hans
425 West 116th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Landl, August
Niles Center, Illinois

Maerts, Homer Herman
28 East Huron Street
Chicago, Illinois

Maier, Franz Seraph
alias Francis S. Maier
15 East Quincey Street
Westmont, Illinois

Mueller, Nicholas Johannes
alias Mueller, Nick
3651 Janssen Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Rose, Gus
1967 Summerdale Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Schliestedt, H.
1937 Burlington Street
Chicago, Illinois

Schliestedt, H. (Mrs.)
1937 Burlington Street
Chicago, Illinois

Stimpel, Arnold
1151 Center Street
Chicago, Illinois

Vlma, William (Mrs.)
2328 North Keller Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Barthelmann, Karl Gustav Otto
alias Berthelmann, Otto
1833 Keys Crescent Lane
Cincinnati, Ohio

Bauer, John
17 Forrest Glen Avenue
Dayton, Ohio

Berthelmann, Otto
505 Forest Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Bick, Fritz
North Bend and Winton Roads,
or Dana and Spring Lane
Cincinnati, Ohio

Birler, George
2891 West Second Street
Dayton, Ohio

Boettcher, Herman
3960 Clifton Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Bolay, Paul
2326 Wheeler Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Brand, Richard A.
4529 Langland Avenue
Business Address; 201 West McMillan
Cincinnati, Ohio

Branso, Albert
1219 Kemper Avenue
Dayton, Ohio

Bruning, Olivia (Miss)
768 Oak Street
Columbus, Ohio

Heirabond, Heinrich
1315 Walnut Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Frentzel, Ernest
2377 Wheeler Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Fuhr, Karl
1907 Baymiller Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Gedenk, Franz
2012 Freeland Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Geier, Adam Edward
alias Geier, Edward
3876 Paxton Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Glueckstein, Anton
2356 Fairview Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Glueckstein, Anton alias
A. Glueckstein
2356 Fairview Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Greiner, Carl
206 East Fifth Street and
115 Geneva Road,
Dayton, Ohio

Groene, August
1329 Broadway
Cincinnati, Ohio

Grundey, Josef F. alias
Grundy, Joe
886 South High Street
Columbus, Ohio

Kayser, W. O.
2208 Eureka Terrace
Cincinnati, Ohio

Kayser, William O. alias
Kayser, W. O.
2208 Eureka Terrace
Cincinnati, Ohio

Kemnitz, Hans
4548 Leo Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Kempe, Josef
3940 Vine Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Klein, Gotthard
1801 Highland Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Koehler, Alfred
1608 Dexter Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Konard, Roth
500 North Broadway
c/o McCall Publishing Company
Dayton, Ohio

Krallmann, Hermann
2905 Massachusetts Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Kunhdorfer, Engelbert
2250 Gregg
Cincinnati, Ohio

Lutz, Josef
219 Moses Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Lutz, John
220 Deeds Avenue
Dayton, Ohio

Mildenberg, Jacob
516 Church Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Nanyoko, William
1105 Holly
Dayton, Ohio

Orlow, Max alias Orlo
504 Kenwood Avenue
Dayton, Ohio

Orlowski, Alf
21 Irvington Street
Dayton, Ohio

Rada, Rudolph
4929 Merwin Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Ruhnke, William
825 Dow Street
Dayton, Ohio

Schroeder, Walter
3828 Ault Park Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Shultheis, Carl F.
2315 Hillview Avenue
Dayton, Ohio

Sonnenstein, Leona
532 Franklin Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

Spannhake, Ernest Wilhelm
alias Spannhagen, Ernest
837 Fairview Avenue
Hamilton, Ohio

Stuenkel, William
1913 Maple
Merwood, Ohio

Tepe, Alphonse, alias
Tepe, Alfons; Tepe Al
51 Erkenbrecher Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Thuss, Mrs. Otto
1326 Bishop Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Ven, Otto V.
4396 Patterson Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Walther, John
1635 Tower Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Weiss, Helmuth
2323 Revere Avenue
Dayton, Ohio

Wingensieform, Chaspar
1794 Vine Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Witthuhn, Wilbur
1848 Brewster Avenue
Wanston
Cincinnati, Ohio

Zimmer, Albert
2253 Harrison Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Zimmer, August (Mr. and Mrs.)
3355 Madison Road
Oakley, Cincinnati, Ohio

Freidrich Benno Luthardt
11733 Mansfield
Detroit, Michigan

Louise E. Marsch
4125 Elmwood
Detroit, Michigan

Emil Matthias
3500 Garland Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Carl Seibes
7440 Churchill and
2404 West Grand Boulevard
Detroit, Michigan

William J. Maier
826 Townsend Avenue
Lansing, Michigan

Paul Karl Herman Meyer
13960 Mayfield Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Julius Michels
9424 Mack Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Hans Moeller alias Mr. James
3550 Gray Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

August Mohr
5519 Guilford
Detroit, Michigan

Erwin Mueller
10088 Balfour
Detroit, Michigan

Joseph Mueller alias
Josef Mueller
6193 Oldtown Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Oscar A. Muller
2301 West Philadelphia
Detroit, Michigan

Horace Nardon
5045 Grant Court
Detroit, Michigan

Rudolph Nardon
5045 Grant Court
Detroit, Michigan

Karl Eugen Ness
4712 Burns
Detroit, Michigan

Ferdinand Newmann
430 Le Roy Avenue
Ferndale, Michigan

John Neuse
517 Meuter
Detroit, Michigan

Fred Paulen
368 North Harvey
Plymouth, Michigan

Peter Herman Pflug
3632 Helen Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Paul Portugall
12403 Strasburg
Detroit, Michigan

Herman Preuss
13989 Rochell
Detroit, Michigan

Walter Radtke
21924 Garrison Street
Detroit, Michigan

Arthur Rahn
35620 Farragut Street
Wayne, Michigan

Adolph Rebmann
656 Prentis Avenue, No. 12
Detroit, Michigan

Beatrice Rebmann
656 Prentis Avenue, No. 12
Detroit, Michigan

Paul Rebmann
656 Prentis Avenue, No. 12
Detroit, Michigan

Rudolph Reimers
1741 Collingwood
Detroit, Michigan

William Reschenbach
4540 Cooper Street
Detroit, Michigan

Henry Rasmussen
Dodge Motor Company
Joseph Campan Plant
Detroit, Michigan

Henry Rickel
900 Erlum Tower
Detroit, Michigan

Franz Rediger
4146 - 25th Street
Detroit, Michigan

Max Rohde
3044 Gray Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Richard Rosenlocher
4863 Maxwell Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

R. Rostek
Dodge Motor Company
Joseph Campan Plant
Detroit, Michigan

Dr. Edward Roth
203 Erskin Street
Detroit, Michigan

Gertrude Roth
773 Revard Boulevard
Grosse Pointe, Michigan

H. W. Roth
773 Revard Boulevard
Grosse Pointe, Michigan

Willy H. Ruf
5055 Seminole Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Christoph Adolf Ruhser
7756 Theisen
Dearborn, Michigan

Georg Sauer alias George Sauer
3941 Canton Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Hans Sauer
3941 Canton Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Otto Schlageter
5449 Burns Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Alexander Schmich
19645 Orleans
Detroit, Michigan

Carl Leonhardt
3521 Garland Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Richard Schneider
15756 Gre nham and
4242 Dundee Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Siegfried Schneider
2751 Rochester
Detroit, Michigan

Paul Gebhard Schubert
4091 Lillibridge Street and
8625 Quincy Street
Detroit, Michigan

Kreis, Herman W.
118 East Washington Street
Greenville, Michigan

Krull, Oscar
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Zarbock, Carl
358 Michigan Avenue, N.E.
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Kestler, St. Julian, Jr.
58 Society Street, Charleston,
South Carolina. Business Address:
Employed in Market 78, Anson Street

Rayjovkovich, John
Nickel Plant Road
Huntington, West Virginia

Allspaw, Robert
246 East St. Clair Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Bjoraa, Albert F.
826 Leland Avenue
South Bend, Indiana

Callsen, Otto
121 North Lafayette Street
South Bend, Indiana

Classen, Bernard
960 Wilcox Street
Hammond, Indiana

Edwards, Otto
655 Milwaukee Avenue
Elkhart, Indiana

Gebhard, William
4735 Towle Avenue
Hammond, Indiana

Hesse, Richard J.
1635 Lincolnway, West
South Bend, Indiana

Hull, William C.
302 North Leland
South Bend, Indiana

Kueckels, Otto
619 - 169th Street
Hammond, Indiana

Lusken, Edward
3304 College Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

Mintzsch, Herman
712 Lincolnway, West
South Bend, Indiana

Chaporst, Henry W.
811 Kennard Avenue
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Chattat, Fred
734 Virginia Street
Gary, Indiana

Soltan, Benjamin
101 North Sherman Drive
Indianapolis, Indiana

Soltan, Charles
339 North Summitt
Indianapolis, Indiana

Albertsmeier, Elfriede (Mrs.)
6412 Hoffman Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Albertsmeier, Rudolph
6412 Hoffman Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Beck, Mrs. Fred (Hermine)
3615 Shenandoah Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Breu, Max Johann Otto
3100 a Osceola Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Browsers, Gerhard
3537a Minnesota Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dieterle, Mrs. Emily
2009 Q Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Formerly: 4066 Flora Place,
St. Louis, Missouri

Dingledine, Otto F.
3832 Lindell Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri

Doellefeld, A. H. (Dr.)
3716 Juanita St.,
St. Louis, Missouri

Pick, Anton
2716a South 18th Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Foerster, Adolf
2716a South 18 Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Foerster, Fred
3546 Texas Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Berg, Carl
4837 Third Avenue, South
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Siegel, Karl Erhard
693 Stevenson St.,
San Francisco, California

Sievers, Paul Franz Ludwig
197 Divisadero
San Francisco, California

Solbach, Gwald H.
1274 Hilbert Street
San Francisco, California

Eversden, Ida M.
5187 Kensington Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Lippman, Walter
4603 West Mitchell Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Plehn, L. W.
327 Ontario Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin

Schneider, Ewald
606 Randolph Street,
Racine, Wisconsin

Schubert, Max
2101 South 28th Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Shillong, Emil
1825 South Muskego Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Vgi, Oscar
Grafton, Wisconsin

Weisflog, Barthold Erich
alias Bert Weisflog
Residence: 69th & Silver Spring Rd.,
Business: 1344 N. 27th Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Soltan, William A.
339 Summit
Indianapolis, Indiana

Strack, Ernest
Griffith, Indiana

Wilmovski, Albert (or Wilmoski)
3818 South Michigan Street
South Bend, Indiana

Jardon, Fritz Wilhelm, alias
Jardon, Fritz W.
4013 Park Avenue, Kansas City
Missouri

Frank, Dr. John G.
2009 Sweetbriar
Nashville, Tennessee

Jangl, Hubert
1095 Forrest
Memphis, Tennessee

Guntl, Frederick W.
984 Chelsea
Memphis, Tennessee

Henschel, Otto
3341 Southern
Memphis, Tennessee

Kastens, William
1104 Union
Memphis, Tennessee

Mittman, E. F.
810 Adams Street
Memphis, Tennessee

Schlindler, Carl William
150 Madison
Memphis, Tennessee

Schneider, Emil D.
74 North Montgomery
Memphis, Tennessee

Schneider, Joseph
Apt. #3, 115 North Montgomery
Memphis, Tennessee

Spilley, G. H.
438 Buntyn Street
Memphis, Tennessee

Storch, Fritz
1957 Mignon Street
Memphis, Tennessee

Uthman, Martha
Uthmanor Shop
Murfreesboro Pike, Nashville
Tennessee

Rapp, Edward D.
3341 Southern
Memphis, Tennessee

Uthman, Otto
Murfreesboro Pike
Nashville, Tennessee

Behnke, Hans
2605 West Nash Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Eigenberger, Frederick (Dr.)
with alias Dr. Frederick
Mohenberger
1005 North Eighth Street
Sheboygan, Wisconsin

Proboese, George
3227 North Second St.,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Heimsoth, Henry
(Heinrich) (Henri)
1825 - 57th St., Kenosha, Wis.

Houts, Evans B.
2114 North Summit Avenue
APT. #14, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Knauer, Paul
2611 West Lisbon Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Gehring, Paul
3625 Flad Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Geiselman, Irwin
Jefferson Hotel
St. Louis, Missouri

Gerst, Robert
3941 a Wyoming Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Jewinner, John, Jr.
3010 Shenandoah Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Graefe, Herman
3936 Oregon Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Heinig, Peter
6532 Gravois Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Holhut, John
3324 B Wisconsin Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Hufnagel, Chester
2620 Park Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Kaveloh, Lillian (Mrs.)
5 Upper Ladue Road
Ladue, Missouri

Kesler, Anton
4511 Chouteau Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Koll, Dr. Edward F. (Dentist)
2806 Shenandoah Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Kroft, Bwald
1320 Bayard Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Leinemann, Frank
2800 Wyoming Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Litz, Hans
3941 Randall Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Lutz, Albert
2719a Osage Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Mueller, Albert
3002 Louisiana Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

chober, Gustav
9426 Alpine Drive
Affton, Missouri

Schorsch, Alfred
2611 Michigan Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Schubert, Willie
3930 De Tonty Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Seibal, George
2724 Utah Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Spiry, Alfred
4403 a Gravois Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Spiry, Margot
4403a Gravois Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Verkey, Hans
4028a Cleveland Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Wekerle, Adam
2614a South Jefferson Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

woelffert, Otto W.
2808 Shenandoah Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Ziener, Frank Xavier
Parkedge Apts.
4907 West Pine Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri

Paul Gebhard Schubert
4091 Lillibridge Street and
8625 Quincy Street
Detroit, Michigan

Mary Schuets
5427 Fourth Avenue, Apt. #9
Detroit, Michigan

August Schultze
5427 Fourth Avenue, Apt. #9
Detroit, Michigan

Kurt Schults
8790 Avis
Detroit, Michigan

Erna Schumann
3221 Fourth Street
Detroit, Michigan

Carl Schwartz
12636 Chelsea
Detroit, Michigan

Alvin Sommer
3216 Concord Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Frederick Strahle
426 South First Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Hans Strauss alias
Hans G. Strauss
3500 Garland Avenue and
2531 Dickerson Street
Detroit, Michigan

Louise Streuer
2045 Lawndale
Detroit, Michigan

Heinrich Strieder
Churchill Road R.F.D. #6
Pontiac, Michigan

Wilhelm Strieder
Churchill Road R.F.D. #6
Pontiac, Michigan

John Stumpf
18501 Greenlawn
c/o Briggs Manufacturing Company
Dept. 51
Detroit, Michigan

Paul Teetsel
Resides on a farm
3½ miles North and ½ mile West of
Deckerville, Michigan

Kurt Tiedls
4107 Woodhall
Detroit, Michigan

Reinhardt, Tisel
18039 Wisconsin
Detroit, Michigan

William L. Ulrich
12456 Flander
Detroit, Michigan
Anton Vetter alias Tony Vedder
415 West Huron Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Berthold Vogt alias
Berthold Vogd
14800 Eastwood Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Ernest Westhoff
13101 Evanston
Detroit, Michigan

William Westhoff
13101 Evanston
Detroit, Michigan

Emil Wilmshoffner
17 Verdon
Grosse Point Farms, Michigan

Helmuth Windschmitt
309 West Grand Boulevard
Detroit, Michigan

Max Windschmitt
1928 Oakdale
Detroit, Michigan

Wilhelm Zoerlien
7108 Calhoun
Dearborn, Michigan

Mr. Wolfgang Ebell
406 Abdon Building (Business)
Rt. #1 Box 236 C (Residence)
El Paso, Texas

Valentine Ribo
920 Everett Street
Los Angeles, California

Frederick Ernest Boernge
227 South Main Street
Los Angeles, California

Chuck Clark
1327 South Union Avenue
Los Angeles, California

Hans Diebel
1406 ½ South Burlington Avenue (Res.)
634 West 15th Street (Business)
Los Angeles, California

Helen Ettemann
1153 South Camden Drive
Los Angeles, California

Wilhelm Fuhlage
alias Willy Fuhlage
806 West 52nd Street
Los Angeles, California

Otto Gieske
1833 North Avenue 46
Los Angeles, California

John Hesse
9908 South Olive Street
Los Angeles, California

Richards alias Rickards
831 South Westlake
Los Angeles, California

Ray Fuchs
212 Boggs Avenue
Mt. Washington, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Ray (Lenora, Fuchs
212 Boggs Avenue
Mt. Washington, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JFP:KLB

October 14, 1940

2:17

~~SECRET~~

Rear Admiral Walter S. Anderson
Director, Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral:

In connection with my letters of October 3, 1940 and October 8, 1940, there is being transmitted to you herewith a further list of names of persons who, from information furnished to this Bureau, are known or probable members of the German-American Bund.

Included on this list are persons alleged to be present or past members of the Bund; others have talked before Bund gatherings, permitted their properties to be used for Bund assemblies, attended Bund meetings, subscribed to the Bund paper, visited Bund camps, or have by similar activities indicated connections with this organization.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

BY SP CL L. W. H. N. G. H.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

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